# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,206.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| For year in advance delivered in Town | Rs. 52 0 |
| —— including postage | „ 72 0 |
| For half year in advance, delivered in Town | „ 28 0 |
| —— including postage | „ 38 0 |
| For three months' advance, delivered in Town | „ 16 0 |
| —— including postage | „ 21 0 |
| For one month, delivered in Town | „ 6 0 |
| —— including postage | „ 7 12 |
| Single Copy for Cash | „ 0 4 |
| Back Numbers | „ 0 8 |

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ten lines and under | |
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second Ditto | „ 2 8 |
| Third Ditto | „ 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | „ 0 2¼ As. |

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per line. |
| Second Ditto | 4½ „ „ |
| Third and succeeding | 2¼ „ „ |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

**THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited),** under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Himalaya," 1,027 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 27th April, at noon.

| | April | | May. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 27 | Leave Galle | 4 |
| „ Carwar | 28 | „ Negapatam | 7 |
| „ Mangalore | 29 | „ Madras | 10 |
| „ Cannanore | [illegible] | „ Coconada | 12 |
| „ Calicut | [illegible] | „ Vizagapatam | 13 |
| „ Beypore | 30 | „ Bimlipatam | 13 |
| | May. | „ Gopalpore | 14 |
| „ Cochin | 1 | Arrive Calcutta | 16 |
| „ Tuticorin | 2 | | |
| „ Colombo | 3 | | |

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

**THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited),** under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship "Abyssinia," 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on Monday, the 19th instant, at noon.

| Up. | Apl. | Apl. | Down. | Apl. | May. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 5 & | 19 | Leave Bussorah | 23 & | 6 |
| „ Kurrachee | 9 | 23 | „ Fao | 23 | 7 |
| „ Guadur | 10 | 24 | „ Bushire | 25 | 9 |
| „ Muscat | 13 | 27 | „ Linga | 27 | 11 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | 15 | 29 | „ Bunder Abbas | 29 | 13 |
| „ Linga | 16 | 30 | | May. | |
| | | May. | „ Muscat | 1 | 15 |
| „ Bushire | 19 | 3 | „ Guadur | 3 | 17 |
| „ Fao | 20 | 4 | „ Kurrachee | 5 | 19 |
| Arrive Bussorah | 21 | 5 | Leave Bombay | 8 | 22 |

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

**THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited),** under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

**THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited)** will despatch the Steam Ship "Euphrates," 487 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Sharp, to Cochin, on Tuesday, April the 20th instant, at noon, calling at the undermentioned ports :—

| Down Steamers. | Up Steamer |
|---|---|
| Leave Bombay—Tuesday. | Leave Cochin—Tuesday. |
| „ Rutnagherry—W'nesday. | „ Beypore—Wednesday. |
| „ Malwan „ | „ Calicut „ |
| „ Vingorla „ | „ Tellicherry—Thursday. |
| „ Goa—Thursday. | „ Cannanore „ |
| „ Carwar „ | „ Mangalore—Friday. |
| „ Compta „ | „ Coupta—Saturday. |
| „ Mangalore—Friday. | „ Carwar „ |
| „ Cannanore—Saturday. | „ Goa „ |
| „ Tellicherry „ | „ Vingorla—Sunday, |
| „ Calicut „ | „ Malwan „ |
| „ Beypore „ | „ Rutnagherry—Monday. |
| Arrived Cochin—Sunday. | Arrive Bombay—Tuesday. |

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

**THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s.** "Travancore," (1,900 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above ports on Friday, the 16th April, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also passengers and cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 14th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
10th April, 1869.

### FOR MAURITIUS.

**THE Barque "John and Mary,"** 197 tons, Captain John Geary, with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE, Victoria Building.

Bombay, 13th April 1869.

### FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To sail full, or not full, on or before 10th proximo.)

**THE A 1 clipper ship "Dilbarree,"** 1,223 tons register, Walter Hamilton Bisset, R. N. R., Commander, will be despatched as above.

For freight or passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th April 1869.

**NOTICE.**—Consignees of cargo per ship "Dilbhur," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "Dilbhur."

Bombay, 12th April, 1869.

**NOTICE.**—Consignees of cargo per ship "City of Venice," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "City of Venice."

Bombay, 9th April 1869.

### ENGLISH and EUROPEAN NEWS.
### "THE MAIL,"

A Paper containing the News, the principal Leaders, a well-digested Summary, and all interesting matter from the "Times," and is thus rendered available in a cheap form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

The days of publication are Tuesdays and Fridays in the afternoon, and the price is 3d. per copy.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London

### ELEY'S AMMUNITION.
BOXER CARTRIDGES
FOR
SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These Cartridges have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by Her Majesty's War Department, as the Standard Rifle Ammunition for the British Army, and are not only used exclusively for the Snider Rifle, but are adapted to all other systems of military Breech-Loading Rifles.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Catridge Cases (empty), of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of Boxer Cartridges, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

Pin Cartridges, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 m, 9 m, and 7 m, bore.

Central Fire and Pin Fire Cartridges, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON W.C.
OLESALE ONLY.

### F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, Moteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

## SHIPPING.

### OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

**THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company,** under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Neera," 2,200 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 21st instant

STEARNS HOBART, & Co.

### OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

- ½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
- 1 „ Under Vests.
- 2 „ Linen Collars,
- 1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.
- ½ „ Fine Merino Socks.
- ½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.
- 1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.
- 1 „ White Cambric.
- 1 Overland Suit.
- 2 Sleeping Suits.
- 2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
- 6 Scarfs and Ties.
- 1 Rug with Straps,
- 1 Maud.
- 1 Inverness Cape.
- 1 Hand Portmanteau.
- 2 Overland Trunks.
- 1 Clothes Bag.
- 1 Travelling Hat,
- 1 Courier Bag.
- 1 Easy Chair.
- 1 Umbrella.
- 1 Pair of Brushes.
- Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**NOTICE.**—The superior first class ship "Ceris," 861 tons register, is open for freight or charter—Coastways or otherwise. Apply to the Captain, or CURSETJEE & EDULJEE DUBASH.

Forbes Street.

**BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.**

The "Bombay Gazette" Overland Summary is now Ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

| | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|
| Annual Subscription | 12 | 0 |
| Single Copy | 0 | 4 |

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

**TO BE DISPOSED OF,** by private sale, the Royal Hotel, Mazagon, (established 1859) with fixtures, furniture, stock, &c. A safe investment for small capitalists. Intending purchasers may learn terms and particulars by personally applying to

F. ODENWALD,
Proprietor.

Bombay, 17th April, 1869.

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo and Passengers to Swan River, Western Australia, have a good opportunity by the ship "Thames," which will shortly proceed to that Colony. For freight and terms apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the Ship "Thames."

### TRADE WITHOUT BOOKS.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVANTAGES TO PURCHASERS.

### BULL AND COMPANY,

TAILORS, DRAPERS, OUTFITTERS, AND HOSIERS.

No. 2, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Opposite Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's.)

BULL & Co. have the pleasure of announcing that they have opened an Outfitting Establishment in the commodious premises, No. 2, Hummum Street. Their large Stock is of the Best Quality and has been selected to meet the wants of everybody. The business will be conducted on the principle of small profits and quick returns, thus enabling them to supply first-rate materials to their customers at low prices.

An Experienced Cutter has been engaged, and customers of the establishment may depend upon their orders being punctually attended to, and that the clothing ordered by them will be both graceful and well-fitting.

Residents of Bombay can be waited upon at their residences by the Cutter with patterns.

BULL & Co. hope by strict attention to the favours of their customers, and by the excellent quality of their goods, to merit a share of public patronage.

The Stock comprises the largest assortment of

EXTRA SUPERFINE Blue and Black Cloth.

BLACK and BLUE Diagonal and Fancy Coatings.

FANCY DOESKIN, Newest Pattern.

FANCY TWEEDS, Thin for the Hot Season.

FANCY TWEEDS, for Suits.

BEDFORD CORDS, best for riding.

BLACK and COLORED Fine Velvet.

PARAMATA and ALPACA.

BLUE FLANNELS for the Rains.

WHITE FLANNELS for Cricketing.

WHITE and COLOURED Drills for Washing Trousers.

BROWN HOLLAND and KARKY for Office Wear.

SPUN SILK for Sleeping Suits.

FANCY FLANNEL, all wool, for Sleeping Suits.

FANCY FLANNEL, silk and wool, for Sleeping Suits.

FANCY SILK and WOOL Shirts, English made.

FANCY all-wool Shirts, English made.

REAL Indian Gauze UNDERVESTS.

LISLE Thread HALF HOSE.

STRIPED Merino HALF HOSE.

WHITE Cotton HALF HOSE.

HANDKERCHIEFS. White Linen and Fancy Bordered.

WHITE SHIRTS, English made, first class quality.

COLOURED CAMBRIC Shirts.

COLLARS of all the modern Shapes.

SCARF of the Newest Pattern.

TIES, White and Black Dress.

FANCY SILK TIES.

HATS, DRAB SHELL.

ELWOOD'S Hats, Black, Drab, and Brown.

FOR LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

BEAK & Co.'s new patent Pith and Felt Waterproof.

VENTILATING HATS, sure preservative of Sunstroke.

CALCUTTA PITH HATS of all kinds.

PUGGREES of all newest kinds and patterns.

RAILWAY RUGS of all sizes and patterns.

SOLID LEATHER Portmanteaus of all sizes.

SOLID LEATHER Hat Boxes, &c., &c.

BULL AND COMPANY,
2 HUMMUM STREET.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

AMATEUR THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' INSTITUTION
ON TUESDAY, 20TH APRIL,
SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY OF
OTHELLO.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dress Circle | Rs. 6 |
| Stalls | „ 4 |
| Upper Circle | „ 2 |

Doors open at 8-15. Commence at 9.

**NOTICE.—TO BE LET,** from the 1st May 1869, an upper storied Bunglow at Mazagon, on the Gunpowder Road, at present occupied by T. A. Welti, Esq. Apply to Framjee Nasserwanjee, Esq., Cumballa House.

**GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE.**—Ice on Sale from date, Price one half anna per pound, till further notice.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

17th April, 1869.

**TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.**—From date and until further notice the price of Ice will be one half anna per pound from Fort, and one anna per pound from Byculla.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

17th April, 1869.

**NOTICE.**—All parties indebted to the late firm of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall are requested to close off their respective accounts as speedily as possible. The undersigned begs to give notice, that as it is necessary to close the accounts of the firm she will be compelled to enforce payment should no heed be paid to this advertisement.

JANE WOODHALL,
Sole surviving Partner of CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 14th April, 1869.

**SELLING OFF.**—The undersigned is prepared to offer a liberal discount for Cash (on advertised prices), of the extensive stock of Books, &c., the property of the late firm of Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

JANE WOODHALL,
Sole surviving Partner of CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 14th April, 1869.

**FOR SALE, Bengal Army List, corrected** up to 1st April

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. 5 8 |
| Madras | Do. | Do. | 4 8 |
| Bombay | Do. | Do. | 3 0 |
| Official Monthly | | Do. | 1 0 |

JANE WOODHALL,
Sole surviving Partner of CHESSON & WOODHALL.

**SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.**—On Wednesday the 5th day of May 1869, Messrs Bennett and Company will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 4 P.M., by the order of the sole surviving Executor of the late Mrs. Gertrudes Rebelle, all that piece or parcel of land, with the message, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Cavel Street, Kalbadavie, and numbered 36 in the books of the Collector of House Assessment, and which said premises are bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by a house in the occupation of Mr. Connelly, on or towards the west by a house in the occupation of Mr. De Souza, on or towards the north by a house in the occupation of Mr. Fernandes, and on or towards the south by the Fuzendaree oart belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Gertrudes Rebelle.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, and to Messrs. Bennett and Company, Auctioneers, Forbes Street.—Dated this 16th day of April, 1869.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Solicitors for the Executor appointed under the Will of the late Mrs. Gertrudes Rebelle.

**IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.**—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of Jewraj Ruttonsey, Currumsey Nansey, Amerji Hemji, Lilladur Visser, Ratpall Dewsey, Chainsey Dossa, and Luckumsey Deroo, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, who lately traded as merchants in Bombay in copartnership under the name, style, and firm of Jewraj Ruttonsey and Company; and who under the name of Cooverjee Jewraj and Currumsey Nansey also lately traded as merchants in copartnership with Bharmul Purbut, under the name style, and firm of Purbut Jetsey and Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the final accounts of the Liquidation, with vouchers, were filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the High Court on the 15th day of April, instant.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, AND BISHOP,
Solicitors to the Trustees of the above Estate.

Bombay, 16th April, 1869.

## NOTICES.

**NOTICE.**—We have this day authorised Mr. Harry Hibbert to sign our Firm per procuration.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

Bombay, 27th March 1869.

**LIVERY STABLES.**—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

**GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.**—TEAK TIMBER.—Tenders are invited for the supply of 1,500 tons of Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Timber in squared logs. To be delivered at the Company's Stores, Byculla, at the rate of not less than 250 tons per month, commencing on and from the 1st of October next.

Specification and form of tender may be obtained by an application to the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on the 31st May.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 6th April 1869.

**THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, and STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, Limited,** (Under Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that a third and final distribution of assets, at the rate of Rs. 4-2 annas per share, will be payable on or after the 12th instant, at the office of Messrs Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, Solicitors, on producing the receipts for the 1st call or certificates given by the Liquidators.

This dividend will not be payable on those shares standing in the names of parties who are in any way indebted to the Corporation.

Those who have not received the 1st and 2nd dividends are requested to apply at once for the same, otherwise their claim will be forfeited.

G. S. CLAY, } Liquidators.
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, }

Bombay, 6th April 1869.

### ROSSELET and Co.

Established 1858.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

ROSSELET & Co.

**TENDER for WAX CLOTH, &c.**—Notice is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders for the supply for one year of wax cloth, wrapping cloth, country sealing wax, twine, gunny, dammer, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office will be received by the undersigned on the 28th instant at 12 o'clock noon.

Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

Samples of the articles to be supplied, and forms of tender can be seen, and further particulars known by personal application at this office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay General Post Office, 1st April 1869.

### W. V. WRIGHT AND Co.'s
### PURE COAL-TAR SOAP,

Registered as

SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.

This Soap is compounded from our "LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS," which, according to the testimony of the leading Medical Journals, is unrivalled for its Detergent and Antiseptic qualities, besides being an almost infallible specific for Indolent Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, and Affections of the Skin generally. All the active principles of Coal-Tar, including that powerful disinfectant, Carbolic Acid, are contained in the "Liquor," and are developed in the Soap in a milder form.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap is a material security against infectious diseases of every sort, and moderates the effluvia of house drains. This effect is produced by the water being thrown into them in which the soap has been sued for washing.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap improves the general condition of the skin, which becomes soft and silky, and after washing there is a conscious sensation of a most agreeable and refreshing character. The face assumes a clear and healthy appearance; there is no liability to chilblains or chapped hands, and offensive emanations from the person (if there be any) are quickly removed.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey. All ordinary soaps destroy the colour of the hair more or less; but the "Sabo Carbonis Detergens" does not produce this effect, partly because it contains a very small proportion of alkali and partly because of the peculiar nature of the alkali, and the special form and combination in which it exists.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap, from the small quantity of alkali which it contains, as well as from the compression to which it is subjected, does not soften or waste in water like other soaps, and will be, therefore, found most economical in use.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap is a specific against the bite of reptiles, the sting of insects, &c., &c., and is an invaluable article in hot climates.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap is most highly spoken of by the Press. The following is from the "Lancet" Dec. 22, 1866 :—"In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of psoriasis, which had resisted all other kinds of treatment, speedily got well under the application of the Liquor Carbonis Detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as foetid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of soap; Messrs. W. V. Wright and Co., London, are the manufacturers." See also "Medical Times and Gazette," Jan. 19, 1867. "British Medical Journal," Jan. 26, 1867.

Sold in Tablets at 6d. and 1s. each by all Chemists,
And wholesale by the Sole Proprietors,
W. V. WRIGHT & COMPANY,
Manufacturing Chemists, Wholesale and Export Druggists,
Southwark Street, London, S.E.
Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.
Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. Wright & Co. will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their special manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

## NOTICES.

### THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S
DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS OF THE NEW ARTISTES.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!!!

FIRST NIGHT OF
"THE ROUGH DIAMOND."
REAPPEARANCE OF
Mr. S. HERBERTE,
The Celebrated Tenor.

ON SATURDAY, 17TH APRIL,

The Performance will commence with (for the second time) Dance's Comedy, in two Acts, entitled,

THE WONDERFUL WOMAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Marquis de Frontignac | Mr. H. Richardson. |
| Viscount Millefleur | Mr. W. South. |
| Rodolph | Mr. F. Pollock. |
| Francois | Mr. O. Deering. |
| Crepin | Mr. E. D. Haygarth. |
| Madame Hortense | Mrs. H. Richardson. |
| Cecille | Miss Fanny Wiseman. |

To be followed by

Recitative and Song, "My heart's first home" .. Mr. S. Herberte.
Cavatina,. "There's a path by the River"...Mrs. H. Richardson.

DAVE CARSON

Will appear in a New and Original Song and Dance, entitled,
"THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD."

The Performance will conclude with the highly popular Farce,
"THE ROUGH DIAMOND."

| | |
|---|---|
| Lord Plato | Mr. E. D. Haygarth. |
| Sir William Evergreen | Mr. W. South. |
| Captain Blenheim | Mr. F. Pollock. |
| Cousin Joe | Mr. H. Richardson. |
| Lady Plato | Miss Fanny Wiseman. |
| Margery | Mrs. H. Richardson. |

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dress Circle | Rs. 6 |
| Stalls | „ 4 |
| Upper Circle | „ 2 |
| Pit | „ 1 |

Doors open at 8-15; commence at 9.

Tickets and places may be secured of Messrs. Soundy & Co., where a plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

In active preparation, Byron's world-renowned Burlesque of "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Scamp," and other novelties.

EVERY NIGHT A CHANGE!!!

| | |
|---|---|
| Acting Manager | Mr. Dave Carson. |
| Stage Manager | Mr. H. Richardson. |
| Musical Director | Signor Zelman. |

**NOTICE.—THE CUTCH FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (Limited).**—Holders of shares in the above Company (under liquidation) entitled to the 1st and 2nd dividends, but who have not yet applied for the same, are requested to do so on or before the 30th April proximo, after which date they will be excluded from the abovenamed dividends, and also in the final and third one about to be declared.

G. S. CLAY, } Liquidators
CURSONDASS NENSEE, }

Bombay, 12th March 1869.

### THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.

5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;
FOR HERE

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

**IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.**—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the "Indian Companies Act, 1866," and of the Eighth Bombay Laudable Society.

Alexander Brown, Robert Roberts, Vinayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Soonderao Jugonath, and Framjee Nusserwanjee, the Directors of the Society } Petitioners.

The Official Liquidators having proposed that the distribution of the funds of the Society should be made upon the following principle, namely, that a deduction of 12 per cent. being made as contemplated by the twenty-ninth Regulation of the Society from the total amount of subscriptions received during the term of the Society, the account of such deduction should be retained by the Liquidators out of the funds in their hands, and the residue of the last mentioned funds should be divided rateably among the holders of shares held on lives subscribed upon in said Society which have lapsed between its commencement and its close on Thirty-first of December, 1868, so that on each share as last aforesaid no more than ten thousand rupees in all shall be paid to the holders thereof, and if anything shall remain out of said last mentioned residue after paying said shareholders such residue, as well as the amount of said deduction so firstly retained by the Liquidators as aforesaid, after paying thereout the expenses of liquidation, should be applied to or rateable towards the repayment of all subscriptions paid on shares held on lives not lapsed up to the day last aforesaid to the holders of such shares respectively; and after reading the 24th and 29th Regulations of the said Society, and the affidavit of William Gillmour Hall, filed the 5th day of April instant, and after hearing counsel on the part of said Liquidators, it is ordered that the scheme so proposed by the said Liquidators be approved, and the Liquidators be authorised to distribute the said funds in their hands accordingly, unless cause be shown to the contrary before the sitting Judge in Chambers, on Thursday, the 8th day of July, 1869; and that a copy of this order be inserted in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of Thursday the 15th of April, 1869, and twice within two weeks from the date hereof, in the "Times of India," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Bombay Sammachar," and the Jami-Jamshed" Newspapers, and also twice in the London "Times," "Daily News," and "Standard" Newspapers.—Dated this 5th day of April, 1869.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

**KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.**—At a Meeting of the Bombay Bench of Justices, on the 22nd ultimo, Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner, remarked as follows :—

"He had now 700 Kerosine Lamps" (referring to our Lamps) "and by and bye they would have more." He also said that "when the Municipality had more Kerosine Lamps on hand they "could intimate to the Gas Company to take their burning materials out of the Municipality's Lamps, for the Municipality "could supply themselves from Kerosine."

The above very valuable testimony as to the advantages of Kerosine over Gas, or any Oil extant, has been corroborated by other Municipalities we have supplied with Lamps during the past year.

The Commissary General of the Army has also reported favourably upon these Lamps for Barrack lighting.

In fact for any out-door lighting where a light is required, that neither wind or rain effects, or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c. this Lamp is invaluable. The cost of maintaining these Lights is less than Coconaut or Castor Oil, and very much less than Gas.

Further particulars may be had on application to the undersigned, who have large shipments of Kerosine Oil Street Lamps in progress, both Overland and via the Cape.

FARNHAM & Co.

2, Apollo Street, Bombay, 1st January 1869.

No Pieces from this Catalogue can be taken back or Exchanged. Exchange at 2s. per Rupee.

### CHESSON and WOODHALL'S
LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED BY THE LAST TWO MAILS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appleby's Illustrated Handbook of Machinery and Iron-work | Rs. 8 | 0 |
| Fun, vol. 8 | 2 | 13 |
| Wrinkles, or Hints to Sportsmen | 3 | 12 |
| Balzac's Coutes Drolatiques | 8 | 0 |
| Engineering Facts and Figures for 1868 | 2 | 8 |
| Things worth knowing | 1 | 4 |
| Nystroms's Mechanics | 4 | 12 |
| Trollope's Phineas Finn, 2 vols | 15 | 12 |
| A Girl of the Period | 0 | 10 |
| Phillip's Horse and Man | 1 | 9 |
| Wells, On Long, Short, and Weak Sight | 3 | 12 |
| English Homes in India, 2 vols | 11 | 0 |
| Wallace's The Malay Archipelago, 2 vols | 15 | 0 |
| Chaffer's Chefs D'oeuvre of the Industrial Arts | 10 | 0 |
| Guizot's St. Louis and Calvin | 2 | 8 |
| The Clyffords of the Clyffe | 1 | 4 |
| Carpenter's Human Physiology (New edn.) | 17 | 8 |
| Early years of the Prince Consort ('69 edn.) | 4 | 12 |
| The Child's Popular Fairy Tales | 4 | 12 |
| Songs for the Little Ones | 4 | 12 |
| Harry's Ladder to Learning | 4 | 12 |
| Irvine's Annals of our Time | 11 | 4 |
| Hooper's Physicians Vade Mecum (new edn.) | 7 | 12 |
| The Lady's Equestrian Guide | 9 | 8 |
| Prinsep's Criminal Procedure Code (new edn.) | 15 | 0 |
| Bellow's Philosophy of Eating | 3 | 0 |
| Do. How not to be Sick | 3 | 10 |
| Meadow's Treatment of Eruptions | 1 | 5 |
| The Velocipede and how to use it | 0 | 0 |
| Delamere's Wholesome Fare | 5 | 10 |
| Forsyth's The Sporting Rifle | 4 | 12 |
| Barber's The Crack Shot | 5 | 6 |
| Official Monthly Army List, (for March) | 1 | 0 |
| Thackeray's The Book of Snobs | 4 | 12 |
| Elliott's Obstetric Clinic | 11 | 4 |
| Creasy's History of England, Vol. I. | 8 | 0 |
| Wordsworth's Sermons on History of the Church in Ireland | 3 | 12 |
| The Great Convent Case | 0 | 10 |
| St. Paul's Magazine, Vols. 1, 2, and 3 | 4 | 12 |
| Brakespeare, or the Fortunes of a Free Lancer | 3 | 12 |
| Baldwin's Pre-Historic Nations | 3 | 0 |
| Kohn's Iron and Steel Manufacture | 19 | 12 |
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| Wordsworth's Poetical Works | 5 | 10 |
| The Life of Disraeli and Gladstone each | 0 | 10 |
| London Journal, Vol. 47 | 3 | 0 |
| The Works of Sterne | 2 | 4 |
| Hill, on Syphilis | 10 | 0 |
| Barton, on the Nature and Treatment of Syphilis | 4 | 8 |
| Acton, on the Reproductive Organs | 6 | 10 |
| on Prostitution | 6 | 10 |
| Walker's and Webster's Illustrated Dictionary, new edn | 0 | 10 |
| The Primeval Man. By the Duke of Argyll | 3 | 0 |
| Classic Tales | 2 | 4 |
| Waltzes—Maiden Hair, Il Bacio, Beautiful for Ever...each | 2 | 0 |
| Quadrilles—Jolly King Christmas, Hit and Miss...each | 2 | 0 |
| Galops—Skedaddle, and Croquet | 1 | 8 |
| Exeter Hall for March | 0 | 10 |
| Czerny's 101 Exercises for the Piano | 5 | 0 |
| Plays—The Swiss Swains, Happy Pair, The Tyrant, The Slave the Victim and the Tar, The Port Admiral, Braganzio the Brigand each | 5 | 0 |

The above are priced at ten annas per shilling; a liberal discount will be allowed on all cash transactions.

JANE WOODHALL,
Sole Surviving Partner of
CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

Bombay, 14th April, 1869.

## WANTED.

**IMPORTANT TO MEDICAL PUPILS.**—An appointment in the Hibbet Hospital, Kattiawar, as Apothecary, is at present vacant. Salary Rs. 50 per month. Quarters free.

The candidate must be able to read and write English, as well as compound medicines.

All applications to be made by letter to the Civil Surgeon, Hibbet Hospital, Burda Chowky, Kattiawar.

DAVID BOURKE LONG,
Civil Surgeon, Hibbet Hospital, Burda Chowky.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

**TO be LET,** from 1st May 1869, an airy and commodious Bungalow, called "Malabar Castle," on Malabar Hill. Apply to Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.

**TO BE LET,** several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

**TO BE LET,** from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

**OFFICE TO LET.**—To let, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25, Church Gate Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucius. Apply to

WALLACE & Co.

## NOTICES.

### Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO K.P.

SEASON 1868-69.

**MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY,** in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

| | HOSIERY DEPARTMENT. | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY | Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen | 12 | to 21 |
| | Superfine do. do. | 18 | „ 21 |
| | Balbriggan embossed Silk od. | 25 | |
| | Fine Striped and Fancy Socks | 14 | „ 20 |
| | Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton | 25 | |
| | Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino | 13 | „ 18½ |
| | Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped | 21 | „ 24 |
| | Lisle Thread ½ Hose | 20 | |
| | Do. Fancy Striped | 23 | |
| | Fancy and Striped Silk Socks | 25 | „ 45 |
| | Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair | 3 | „ 6 |
| | Celebrated India Gauze under Vests | 4½ | |
| | Silk and Wool Pants | 6 | „ 8 |
| | India Gauze Pants | 7 | „ 8 |
| | Grey Merino Pants | | „ 8 |
| | Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton | 2½ | |

| | SHIRT DEPARTMENT. | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S SHIRTS | Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz | 45 | 0 |
| | White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 55, 60, | 65 | 0 |
| | Do. Dress Do. | 75 | 0 |
| | Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each | 10 | 8 |
| | Do. all Wool „ | 10 | 8 |
| | Do. Cashmere „ | 10 | 8 |
| | Spun Silk Shirts „ | 12 | 8 |
| | French Printed Shirts per dozen | 70 | 0 |
| | Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each | 25 | 0 |
| | Cashmere Do. | 20 | 0 |
| | Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable) | 20 | 0 |
| | Prince of Wales Do. | 18 | 0 |
| | THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each | 8 | 8 |

| | COLLAR DEPARTMENT. | | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS | The Pall Mall | per dozen | 7 | 0 |
| | do with Tie | „ | 7 | 8 |
| | The Belgian | „ | 7 | 0 |
| | do. with Tie | „ | 7 | 8 |
| | The Shakspear | „ | 7 | 0 |
| | do. with Tie | „ | 7 | 8 |
| | The Regent | „ | 7 | 0 |
| | The Indian | „ | 7 | 0 |
| | The Improved West End | „ | 7 | 0 |

| | FANCY DEPARTMENT. | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c. | The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf | 3 | 0 |
| | The Rotten Row Scarf | 3 | 8 |
| | The Bond Street do. | 3 | 8 |
| | The Bond Street Washing Scarf | 1 | |
| | The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., ...Rs. 2-8 to | 4 | 0 |
| | An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties | | |
| | Guyot's Improved French Braces | 2 | 8 |
| | India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends | 5 | 0 |
| | The United Service Brace | 3 | 0 |
| | Bridle Leather Belts | 3 | 0 |

| LINEN DEPARTMENT. | Rs. Rs. |
|---|---|
| Damask Napkins of all sizes | |
| Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons | |
| Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen | 12-8 to 25 |
| Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders „ | 16-8 |
| Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs | 32-8 |

| JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT. | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold Solitaires Plain | 15 | to 30 |
| „ „ Chased | 15 | „ 30 |
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| „ Sleeve Links | 18 | „ 30 |
| „ Shirt Studs | 14 | „ 30 |
| „ Scarf Rings | 8 | „ 12 |
| „ Scarf Pins (latest novelties) | 10 | „ 30 |

| TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT. | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Overland Trunks | 20 | to 32 |
| Solid Leather Portmanteaus | 50 | „ 70 |
| Railway Portmanteaus | 16 | „ 30 |
| Leather Bags (of all descriptions) | | |
| Scotch Mauds | 12 | „ 35 |
| Railway Rugs | 12 | „ 50 |

Whitney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

| | HAT DEPARTMENT. | | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY | Paris Hats | | 14 | 0 |
| | Drab Shell Felt | | 10 | 8 |
| | The Celt Black and Drabs | | 8 | 8 |
| | The Jerome | do. | 7 | 8 |
| | The Cantab | do. | 7 | 8 |
| | The Isis | do. | 7 | 8 |
| | The Derby | do. | 7 | 8 |

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY { Hunting, Patent Inner Bands. „ Turban „ lined Cork. Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes's Patent, best quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S } Black Velvet Hats ...Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies Kid Gloves............Rs. 2 As. 8.

| Gent.'s | Gent.'s | Gent.'s |
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| Military Doe. | Lisle Threa | Black. |
| Dogskin. | White. | Drabs assorted. |
| Driving Gloves. | Straw. | French Dog Skin |
| Drab Norway. | Lavender. | |

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent.'s Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies' Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

**EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS.**—A. ALLAN'S Selections from the English, Scotch, and Foreign Markets have just been landed, and from the superior quality, and variety of the newest Patterns Manufactured, he begs to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he is prepared to satisfy their demands with the latest novelty and a good fit in the bargain.

A. ALLAN having purchased a job lot, of silk mixed Tweeds, he now offers to make suits of them at prices never before offered in Bombay.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fancy Dark Silk Mixed Suits | | | Rs. 35 |
| Do. | do. | Double Breasted Coats | „ 18 |
| Do. | do. | do Trousers | „ 12 |

A few light Tweeds Suits from Rs. 20 and upwards.

MILITARY STAFF, &c.

Superfine Scarlet Cloth, the finest texture exposed in the Exhibition, Paris, specially adopted for India.

The New Regulation Full Dress Tunic for Infantry.
Do. do. Sash, and Sword Belt do.
Do. do. Gold Lace and Collar Ornaments do.
Do. do. Cork Helmets, and Staff Corps Belts.
Patrol Jackets for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern Shirts, and Embroidered Shirts Fronts, Rich Silk Scarfs, Neck Ties and Collars.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds, and Balmoral Bonnets, Railway Wrappers, Travelling Caps and Coupling Straps.

New Pattern Carpets and Sofa Rugs.

Overland Trunks all Sizes, Courier Bags.

MASONIC CLOTHING.

17, Apollo Street, Bombay. A. ALLAN.

### COCOA.

The purity and delicacy of

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA

have secured for it, in England and India, an unequalled and ever-increasing sale for the past TWENTY YEARS.

As a nutritious diet drink for invalids predisposed to dyspepsia or biliary derangement, it is far superior to Tea or Coffee; and for all sick or sound, it is the best possible beverage to use for the Chota Hasri.

IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

| | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| In sealed canisters of 1 and 2 lbs. each, p. lb | 1 4 | 1 8 |

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

## NOTICES.

**MR. WILLIAM HENRY BUSHBY** is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

Bombay, 12th April 1869. J. C. BUSHBY & Co.

**SPORTING.**—Gentlemen are requested to make all Entries and Nominations, &c., for the ensuing Poona Races to the Honorary Secretary, at the Sanitarium, Mahableshwur.

JOHN HUMFREY,
Honorary Secretary.

11th April, 1869.

**P. GRANT AND SON,**
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

### GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

3, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

**MRS. HERN** begs to intimate that she has considerably reduced the prices of all her Goods, so as to prevent as much as possible the trouble and expense of packing for the monsoon.

Mrs. HERN

takes this opportunity of mentioning that a still further reduction will be made on cash payments.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS
Must be accompanied by a Remittance.

### CORN FLOURS

*Received by Weekly Steamer.*

BROWN & POLSON'S, & KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO.

| | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| Packets of 1 lb. each | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Do. do. (per dozen only) each | 0 12 | 0 14 |

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

**MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping** and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

### TO SPORTSMEN

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges ...Rs. 750 0

A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings ... 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

**MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY,** CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

**WARRANTED WATCHES.**—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

**KEYLESS WATCHES.**—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

**RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.**—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

**THE Advertiser (an Englishman) desires a** re-engagement. He has had considerable experience in retail business both in India and at home, has a thorough knowledge of general business, and is fully competent to undertake the management of a branch or agency. Testimonials of the highest respectability will be given, and a guarantee if necessary. Address Q. Q. care of the "Bombay Gazette."

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**—Tenders are hereby invited for the erection of a new Chimney for the Fort Press Company (Limited). The plan and specification can be seen, and copies of the bill of quantities and form of tender obtained, at the Office of Messrs. Scott, McClelland, and Co., Civil Engineers, Elphinstone Circle.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tender for Chimney" to be sent to us before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday the 26th day of April next.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers to the Fort Press Company, Limited.

Church Lane, Bombay, 14th April, 1869.

### D. S. KEMP and COMPANY'S
HOUSEHOLD WINES.

D. S. K. & Co. have just landed and cleared the first shipment of their HOUSEHOLD WINES, which have been selected by them from repeated sample shipments, and are guaranteed to be sound and (for the price) of exceptionally good quality :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| HOUSEHOLD SHERRY—Red Seal | Rs. 21 | per doz. |
| Do Yellow Seal | 19 | „ |
| HOUSEHOLD PORT | 20 | „ |
| HOUSEHOLD CLARET, Bottled by D. S. K. & Co. A light, sound, and really delicate Breakfast Wine | 9 | „ |

D. S. K. & Co. are introducing the above in conformity with the laudable spirit of retrenchment which now obtains; and have much confidence in inviting a trial.

The HOUSEHOLD CLARET is still in cask. Orders for it will therefore be registered and executed after a few days.

5 Elphinstone Circle, March, 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

### D. S. KEMP and COMPANY'S
MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

Koussein.
Curare.
Propylamine : said to be a specific for Gout.
Bichlorde of Methyline.
Richardson's Styptic Colloid.
Collodium Vesicans.
Ul. Gynocardia (Chaulmogra Oil).
Liquor Chirettinæ (Kemp), one drachm equal to five ounces Infusum Chirettæ. The best preparation extant.
Eye Douches, Hanging and Elastic.
Pessaries, Hodges', Greenhaugh's, and India Rubber.
Atkin's Clinical Thermometers.
Cassellas' Maximum and Minimum Thermometers.
Do. New Mercurial Minimum Thermometer.
Rain Guages.
Throat Syringes.
Griffin's Chemical Handicraft.
Attfield's Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
Magnesium Wire.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay.

March, 1869.

**MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s** Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

**KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.**—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle

### INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

| | |
|---|---|
| Goa Powder | 12 as. per phial. |
| Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici) | 12 as. „ |

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

### MANILLA CIGARS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SELECTION.

A few cases of each of the following, which we guarantee as very choice, have been received.

Consumers will find it advantageous to lay in a stock for future consumption, as these Cigars are the finest we have yet had.

No. 1 Cigar Shape
„ 2 Do. Do.
„ „ Cheroot Do.

D. S. KEMP & Co.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

### HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

*By every weekly Steamer.*

| | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| Ham, Pale, Prime Plump, per lb | 1 0 | 1 3 |
| Ham, Smoked | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| Bacon, Streaky Flitch | 1 1 | 1 3 |
| Cheese, double Gloster, in cut | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| Cheese, Berkley, Chedder and North Wilts, each from 6 to 10 lbs. | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| Cheese, finest Stilton, each 10 to 16 lbs. | 1 4 | 1 8 |

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

## NOTICES.

### SOUNDY AND COMPANY'S
LIST OF NEW AND POPULAR
PIANOFORTE MUSIC,
BY THE MOST CELEBRATED FOREIGN COMPOSERS.

No Pieces from this Catalogue can be taken back or exchanged. Exchange at 2s. per Rupee.

J. ASCHER

| | |
|---|---|
| Les Gouttes d'Eau | [illegible] |
| Les Hirondelles | [illegible] |
| Théme Russe | [illegible] |

BACH

(Edited and carefully Fingered by Charles Hallé.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Sarabande in E minor } | |
| Gavotte in G minor } | 2 6 |
| Musette in G minor } | |

BEETHOVEN'S

(Sonatas Edited and Fingered by Charles Hallé.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 14 | Sonata, No. 2, Op. 27, in E flat, ded. to Princesse de Lichtenstein | [illegible] |
| 15 | Sonata Pastoral, Op. 28, in D, ded. to M. de Sonnenfels | [illegible] |
| 16 | Sonata, No. 1, Op. 29, in G | [illegible] |
| 17 | Sonata, No. 2, Op. 29, in D minor | [illegible] |
| 18 | Sonata, No. 3, Op. 29, in E flat | [illegible] |
| 19 | Sonata, No. 1, Op. 49, in G minor | [illegible] |
| 20 | Sonata, No. 2, Op. 49, in G | [illegible] |
| 21 | Sonata, Op. 53, in C, ded. to Ct. Waldstein | [illegible] |
| 22 | Sonata, Op. 54, in F | [illegible] |
| 23 | Sonata appassionata, Op. 57, in F minor, ded. to Count de Brunswick | 6 0 |
| 24 | Sonata, Op. 78, in F sharp | 4 6 |
| 25 | Sonata, Op. 79, in G | 3 0 |
| 26 | Sonata, caractérisque, Op. 81, in E flat, ded. to the Archduke Rodolphe | 5 0 |
| 27 | Sonata, Op. 90, in E minor, ded. to Count Lichnowski | 5 0 |
| 28 | Sonata, Op. 101, in A | [illegible] |
| 29 | Grand Sonata, part 1, Op. 106, in B flat | [illegible] |
| 30 | Grand Sonata, part 2, Op. 106, in B flat | [illegible] |
| 31 | Grand Sonata, Op. 109, in E | [illegible] |
| 32 | Sonata, Op. 110, in A flat | [illegible] |
| 33 | Grand Sonata, Op. 111, in C minor | [illegible] |
| 34 | Andante, Op. 35 | [illegible] |

F. BEYER.

Pianist's Library :—These arrangements are in use by all the first Teachers

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 Fra Diavolo | [illegible] |
| 2 Norma | [illegible] |
| 3 I Puritani | [illegible] |
| 4 Belisario | [illegible] |
| 5 Masaniello | [illegible] |
| 6 Il Barbiere | [illegible] |
| 7 Guillaume Tell | [illegible] |
| 8 Le Nozze di Figaro. | [illegible] |
| 9 Der Freischütz | [illegible] |
| 10 Zampa | [illegible] |
| 11 Don Pasquale | [illegible] |
| 12 Euryanthe | [illegible] |
| Ciascun lo dice, from La Figlia del Reggimento | [illegible] |
| Rataplan | [illegible] |
| Robert toi que j'aime | [illegible] |
| Schubert's Serenade | [illegible] |
| Standard Bearer | [illegible] |

CHAULIEU

| | |
|---|---|
| Robert toi que j'aime | 2 6 |
| Angiol di pace, from Beatrice di Tenda | 2 0 |
| Dal tuo stellato soglio, the Prayer in Mosè | 2 0 |
| March in Masaniello, or La Muette di Portici | 3 0 |

CHOPIN

| | |
|---|---|
| Marche Funèbre | 2 0 |
| Valse Brillante, Op. 34, No. 1. No. 1. Edited by Lindsay Sloper | 4 0 |
| Deux Valses each | 3 0 |

FUNKE

| | |
|---|---|
| Ecoutez-moi. Romance sans paroles | 3 0 |

HANDEL

| | |
|---|---|
| Harmonious Blacksmith. Fingered and edited by Charles Hallé | 3 0 |
| Dead March in Saul. New edition. Arranged by Rimbault | 2 0 |

DE GRAU

| | |
|---|---|
| Clochette Galop | 3 0 |
| Corricolo Galop | 3 0 |

DUSSEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| La Consolation, in B. flat | 3 6 |

FAVARGER

| | |
|---|---|
| Favarger's Oberon, Op. 4. An admirable piece | 4 |

KETTERER

| | |
|---|---|
| Caprice Hongrois, Op. 7 | 3 6 |

RICHARD LŒFFIER

| | |
|---|---|
| Die Laurtebacherin. (La Babillarde) Styrienne variée | 2 0 |

LARGE SELECTION OF SCOTTISH BALLADS.

PIANOFORTE TUTORS BY VARIOUS COMPOSERS.

LARGE SELECTION OF STANDARD ENGLISH SONGS.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS FOR HARMONIUM, VIOLIN FLUTE, CORNET, GUITAR, &c.

SELECTIONS OF OPERATIC AIRS, AND DANCE MUSIC FOR VIOLIN, FLUTE, CORNET, &c.

Parties purchasing Rs. 10 worth of the above Music will be presented with a elegant Portfolio.

### PURE MILK,

condensed by the
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY;
has been certified by
BARON VON LIEBIG,
to consist only of
PURE COW'S MILK,
conserved with the best Sugar; and to be especially adapted for the use of
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

It is cheaper than the common Milk of the country, of delicious flavour, portable, will keep well for months after opening, and in every respect invaluable to all persons who use milk.

| | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| Tins containing an equivalent for dilution, to six Bombay Seers, each | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| Do. do. per dozen | 11 0 | 13 0 |

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

**IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.**

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and in the matter of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited).

Upon reading the affidavit of the Official Liquidator, sworn the thirteenth day of March instant, I order that those shareholders who paid the second call of rupees one hundred per share, made by the Directors on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, send to the Official Liquidator, at his office, No. 30 Meadow Street, within the Fort, Bombay, on or before the first day of May next, their claims, if any, to have their contributions equalized with those of the shareholders who did not pay said call, but only fifty rupees or half thereof, and that in default the Liquidator may proceed to close the Liquidation and obtain an order for the dissolution of the Company. I further direct that this order be published three times in the "Bombay Government Gazette," three times weekly in the English Newspapers, in the "Bombay Sumachar," and "Indu Prakash" previous to said date.—Dated this 15th day of March 1869.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

DALLAS & Co.,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited).

### THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

REDUCED CHARGES.

Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the above Hotel, in thanking visitors for the liberal patronage extended to the Hotel during the past season, beg to state that the charge has now been reduced to Rs. 6 per day. The range of Bedrooms has been completed, and the furnishing and cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, secure the comfort of visitors and afford satisfaction.

The Hotel is the highest bungalow on the Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. The view from the verandah is very pleasing. There is an excellent Billiard Table, and care is taken to have a good supply of Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of the first quality.

**THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY** (Limited).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "Rohilla," Dougall, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Dougall will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th April 1869.

### MALVERN COLLEGE

President and Visitor,
The Lord Bishop of Worcester.
Head Master,
The Rev. Arthur Faber, M. A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

This College is conducted on the model of the Great Public Schools, and there is a Modern Department distinct from the Classical.

The Sons of Gentlemen are educated at a moderate cost, and prepared for Oxford or Cambridge, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

Scholarships of considerable value are attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils are boarded with the Assistant Masters, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per annum to Proprietors, and £31 per annum to Non-Proprietors. For Board at Masters' Houses, £80.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary.

Prospectuses can be obtained of Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Agents, in either of the Presidencies; or of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London.

**PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION and TUNING.**—Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, begs respectfully to state that he will be happy to give Instruction on the Piano and Tune any Pianos that may require Tuning.

TERMS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson, Fort, Colaba or Malabar Hill | Rs. 20 | per mensem |
| Do. do. Byculla or Mazagon | „ 15 | „ |
| Tuning Pianos | „ 7 | „ |
| Attending Parties either as an Accompanyist or for Dance Music | „ 20 | „ |

Terms arranged with Families.

Any communication addressed to Mr. John H. Willy at his residence, No. 6 Clare Road, Byculla, will be punctually attended to.

Mr. Willy begs to state that he travelled with the celebrated Distin Family (the performers on the Saxe Horns) as Solo Pianist and Accompanyist for a period of eight years, all over England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, France, Germany, America, and Canada, and had the honor of performing with them twice before Her Majesty, once at Buckingham Palace, and once at Balmoral.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Market steady. No change.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 16.

**Fishe**, Lieutenant, The Royal Regiment, from sick leave, from England.

**Hyde**, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Service, en route to Europe, from Madras.

**Sutherland**, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Nagpore.

**Moore**, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

**Anderson**, Lieutenant Colonel, H. M.'s 28th Regiment N. I., on sick certificate, from Neemuch.

**Ryder**, Major, B. Staff Corps, to appear before Medical Board, from Jubbulpore.

**Reed**, Assistant Surgeon, 12th Regiment, on general duty, from Jubbulpore.

**Porteous**, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, to appear before Medical Board, from Madras.

**Hazelgrove**, Ensign, Ordnance Department, on privilege leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 16.

**Moore**, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.

**Hyde**, Assistant Surgeon, M. Medical Service, on duty, to Ellichpore.

The following Officers will leave to-day for England :—

**Stewart**, Surgeon, Conservator of Forests, Punjab, on furlough.

**Sutherland**, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough.

**Welsh**, Lieutenant Colonel, 109th Regiment, on sick leave.

**Walker**, Lieutenant Colonel, Superintendent Gaekwar Contingency, on furlough.

**Younghusband**, Major General, Staff Corps, on leave.

### ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 8th April, 1869.

Apothecary R. Crawford, on being relieved from the medical charge of the Kewa Canta Political Agency, is placed for duty under the orders of the Inspector General British Medical Service.

Apothecary J. Aitkin, attached to the head-quarters Sappers and Miners at Kirkee, is transferred, as a temporary arrangement, to general duty, Poona Division.

Poona, 9th April, 1869.

The undermentioned Officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State, on the 3rd April 1869 :—

Major General R. R. Younghusband, C. B., Staff Corps.

Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon J. Collins.

The following reversions and acting promotions are made in the Commissariat Department, with effect from the 31st March 1869, consequent on the return of Sub-Conductor John Crumley from Europe :—

Sub-Conductor John Crumley to act as Conductor during such time as Conductor Wild may be employed in the Transport Train office.

Acting Conductor Patrick Leonard to revert to the grade of Sub-Conductor.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani according to the Lower Standard :—

Sergeant A. Lawson, Public Works Department.

1st Corporal D. McCarthy, Royal Engineers.

Poona, 10th April, 1869.

The undermentioned Officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 3rd April 1869 :—

Colonel H. Stanley, Bombay Infantry.

Captain H. E. Glass, 37th Foot, having completed the duty on which he was ordered to Poona, is directed to proceed and join the head-quarters of his regiment at the public expense.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief :—

18th Hussars.—Captain H. M. Howard, to proceed to England by the Overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

18th Hussars.—Lieutenant F. A. Baines, to proceed to England by the Overland route, to appear before a medical board.

These Officers are not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the Adjutant General Horse Guards.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Staff Corps.—Major B. R. Whittaker, from 6th May to 5th November 1869, on private affairs.

2nd Batt. 1st Foot.—Lieut. and Adjutant F. C. H. Brooke, from 1st May to 30th Oct. 1869, on private affairs.

2nd Batt. 1st Foot.—Ensign W. B. Macdonald, from 1st May to 30th Oct. 1869, on private affairs.

9th Regt. N. I.—Surgeon Major G. F. H. Brown, 60 days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Egypt.

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—16TH APRIL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London.. | Cotton | £1 15s. 0d. to £2-0-0 per ton. |
| | Seeds | £1 0s. 0d. Nominal. „ |
| Liverpool | Cotton | £1 10s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. „ |
| | Seeds | £1 0s. 0d. Nominal. „ |
| Overland... | Cotton | £7 0s. 0d. to £7 5s. p. 40 c. ft. |
| China ... | Sailing vessel Cotton... | Nominal. |
| | Steamer do. | Rs. 8 to 10 per bale. |
| | „ Opium | Rs. 20 to 25 per chest |
| Calcutta ... | Salt | Rs. 4 to 5 per ton |
| Mauritius... | Gram | 12 annas per bag. |

ARRIVALS.

| April | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | French Empire | Clark | Liverpool, Nov. 12. |
| | Euphrates (s) | Sharp | Bussorah. |

DEPARTURES.

| April | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Queen of Nations | Child | Saigon. |
| | Travancore (s) | Eastley | China. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Barque Margaret Pugh, Jones, to Colombo.
Ship Hydaspes, Nacoda, to Rangoon via Nagapatam.
Ship Dreadnought, Scott, to Liverpool.
Ship Mahabuleshwur, Corney, to Carwar and Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship Rathferne, to Liverpool.
Ship Royal Alfred, to Liverpool.
Ship James Child, to Bussorah.
Schooner Mahi, to Cochin.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

ANGAUM, 15th, 3-25 P.M.—H. M.'s steamer "Earl Canning" leaving for Jask. Mail steamer "Cashmere" passing for Lingah.

BUSHIRE, 15th 7 P.M.—H. M.'s steamer "Sind," from Bassidore, arrived.

JASK, 16th, 12-18 P.M.—H. M.'s steamer "Earl Canning" leaving for Charbar with flat and barge in tow.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

April 12 Burmah (s) ............Gray ..........Singapore, Mar. 24.

DEPARTURES.

April 12 Punjab (s) ........ — ...... —
Princess Beatrice ...... — ...... —
Mahanada ...... — ...... —

### MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April 11 India (s) ..............Baxter ........Bombay.

### VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

*(c.l. signifies the dates when vessels commenced loading.)*

FOR LONDON.
1042 Earl Russell, Sargent—Bell, Ventz, & Lucius.
FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.
1293 Dilharree, Bissett—W. Nicol & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
1033 Aaron Brown, Harley—Lawrence & Co
1909 Accrington, Christie—W. Nicol & Co.
1262 Alaric, Theckstone—Remington & Co.
1376 B. Ambaidass, McJones—John Farrar & Co.
1319 Bayard, Jackson—W. Nicol & Co.
1074 Bavelaw Millard—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1408 Birmingham, Caroline—C. Muncherjee. [c.l. Dec. 7
1179 Botanist, Edger—R. Steuart & Co.
1285 British Flag, Mills—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1831 Californian (s), Watson—G. F. Pim & Co.
1245 Cashmere, Tobin—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
895 Childers, Williamson—W. Nicol & Co.
989 City of Lahore, Stewart—W. Nicol & Co.
1263 Connemara, Hughes—W. Nicol & Co.
2321 Edinburgh, Logan—Edward Bates & Co. [c.l. Jan. 25
764 Eleutheria, Butchart—W. Nicol & Co.
1206 Erato, Fletcher—W. Nicol & Co.
994 Fleur de Lis, Thomson—Remington & Co.
1086 Glencora, Aberdin—W. Nicol & Co.
1450 Greyhound, Jackson—The Captain. [c.l. Nov. 11
1299 Hannah Law, Black—A. C. Brice & Co.
1434 Ivanhoe, Robertson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1380 Longwood, Hiscock—Volkart Brothers.
1078 Merwanjee Framjee, Pike—Lyon & Co.
1284 North, Wyllie—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.
1180 Oberon, Towill—Stenhouse & Co.
1186 Ophelia, Strickland—Wallace & Co.
1328 Pearl of India, Osborne—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1183 Pegasus, Cornwell—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1212 Prince Oscar, Long—L. A. & A. Co.
1154 Queen of the Lakes, Scobie—Volkart Brothers.
1243 Quorn, Rice—Lawrence & Co.
1299 Rathfern, Mitchell—W. Nicol & Co.
703 Romulus, Needham—Jefferson, Campbell, & Co. [c.l. Jan. 15
1444 Bothesay, Main—W. Nicol & Co.
1385 Royal Adelaide, Jeffery—L. A. and A. Company.
1160 Royal Alfred, Whiting—G. F. Pim & Co.
1383 Royal Alexandra, Browning—Lawrence & Co.
1199 Royal Family, Bernson—Stenhouse & Co.
1208 Sapphire, Leiders—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1354 Sir John Mandeville, Greig—Remington & Co. [c.l. Jan. 12
850 Slieve Bloom, Leask—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.
1491 Slieve Donard, Thompson—M. Nusserwanjee.
1039 St. Fillans, Nelson—Remington & Co.
1364 Strathblane, Poe—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1069 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee. [c.l. Jan. 11
1193 Thunderbolt, Hore—Coupland & Co.
1115 Tivoli, Loutill—W. Nicol & Co.
812 Unrivalled, Hodgrock—E. Bates & Co.
1050 Weathersfield, Richardson—Remington & Co.
1225 Western Belle, Montgomery—Lawrence & Co. [c.l. Dec. 15
1147 White Jacket, Johnson—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co. [c.l. Dec. 10
FOR HAVRE.
1193 Astracana, Wilson—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co
716 Berbice, Latto—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1092 Eumenides, Tramar—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1112 Ireshope, Ramsay—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
649 Lord Palmerston, Fergusson—F. Clark & Co.
781 Martaban, Fife—Volkart Brothers.
1241 Mistress of the Seas, McKenzie—B. H. Cama.
700 Trinidad, Wyllie—Finlay, Clark & Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
1032 Castine Lynch, Purcer—Finlay, Scott & Co.
947 Templar, Rogers—D. Merwanjee & Co. [c.l. Jan. 14
FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.
580 Alfred the Great, Steward—M. N. & Co.
FOR ADEN & SUEZ.
1303 Behar (s), Perrins—P. & O. Co.
1374 Ellora, (s) Murray—P. & O. Co.
2300 Neera (s), Hanscom—B. & B. S. S. Co.
1473 Krishna (s), Bonfellow—B. & B. S. S. Co.
FOR BUSSORAH.
756 James Childs, Crockett—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
FOR SINGAPORE.
561 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Thompson—D. Sassoon & Co.
FOR COCHIN TO LONDON.
298 Ernst, Jacobson—Volkart Brothers.
FOR SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.
404 Esk, Nobb—The Captain.
716 Nada (s), Wood—B. and B. S. S. Co.
FOR PENANG.
282 Bessie, Langlois—Eduljee Dadabhoy.
246 Charles, Ovens—Owen & Okell.
314 Seaman's Bride, Anderson.
FOR MAURITIUS, &c.
281 John & Mary, Grey.
1112 Kooria Mooria, Pike—W. Nicol & Co.
FOR MALABAR COAST.
473 Gange, Boudon—Planque, Vinay & Co.
375 Lord Clyde (s), Moylan—Chunder Ramjee.
FOR CALCUTTA.
993 Evening Star, Harley—H. Thavur & Co.
1341 Himalaya (s), Atkinson—B. I. S. N. Co.
674 Hindostan, Mennie—M. Mahomed Juffee.
999 Sophia Joakim, Singen—W. Nicol & Co.
934 St. Bernard, McDermott—Ruttonjee Eduljee.
1184 Winged Hunter, Small—Tudor & Co.
1356 Zephyr, Porter—Farnham & Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
310 Futtay Sultan, Gracig—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
680 Mula (s), Winckler—B. & B. S. S. Co.
TELLICHERRY.
330 Wanderer, Martin—The Captain.
FOR TUTICORIN.
130 Admed Bux, Nacoda—Mahomed Tammy.
87 Hamido—Nacoda.
FOR MANILLA.
1303 Dilbhur, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.
FOR NICOBAR ISLAND.
595 Hydaspes, Page—C. N. Cama.
FOR BUSHIRE.
419 Atalanta, Green—Hajee Zenell Abadeen.
FOR BANGKOK.
588 Faiz Allum, Knoss—Abdool K. A. Raymon.

## BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

FOR PROMOTING THE CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

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The Board makes grants to Diocesan School Byculla, St. Peter's School Mazagon, Bishop's School Poona, Poona Girls' Schools, Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 400 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 242.

The Board has also agreed to help to establish a School for the Children of Military Pensioners at Panchgunny.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by Rev. G. C. Reynell, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid on application to Mr. F. Valladares.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 24th October 1868.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

| | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|
| Price, per Copy ............ | 0 | 4 |
| Annual Subscription ............ | 12 | 0 |

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

PINTO—March 28th, at Kalbadevi, Joseph Xavier Pinto, late Clerk 1st Regiment Sind Horse, aged 25 years, of fever and inflammation, greatly regretted by his brothers and relatives.

BIGG—On the 16th April, Richard Bigg, eldest surviving son of the late Thomas Bigg, of Manchester, aged 36 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

BLANEY—April 10th, at 42, Garden Reach, Calcutta, the wife of Captain C. H. P. Blaney, of a daughter.

MADRAS

DEATH.

ATKINSON—April 3rd, at Kurnool, Janey Janette, the wife of Stephen Edward Atkinson, Esq., Madras Staff Corps, Adjutant 19th N. I., and youngest daughter of John McKenna, Esq., M.D., Inspector General of Hospitals, formerly of Madras, aged 19 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DEATHS.

DYSON—April 8th, on the road, between Futtehgurh and Bareily, of convulsions, Florence Isabel, daughter of John Dyson, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, Oudh, aged 9 months.

SEALE—April 1st, at Dehra, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Seale, Retired List, Bengal Army.

# The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1869.

THE Bench of Justices having "flung away" a magnificent opportunity of making fools of themselves, and having adopted a sensible letter to Government, we may now consider the question closed for the present. After a long contest an almost unanimous request for a Commission of Inquiry has been preferred, and it rests with the Government to take the next step. We shall not attempt to predict what that step will be, but await patiently the decision of the Governor in Council, trusting that it will not be long delayed, and that, when taken, it will be equal to the occasion, and not below it The debates at the recent Bench meetings have raised other questions having a vital bearing on the welfare of the island and probing to the quick the basis of European power and sway in this land. We refer to the principle of Government itself.

Bombay has never been happy in the choice of methods for its own administration. From the very outset there have been strange and capricious and not effective arrangements. Successive Governments seem never to have hit upon a thoroughly useful form; probably the present system is quite as good as any of its predecessors, and it may be better, precisely because there has been a nearer approach to vigorous despotism. But the despotic element has been vitiated by the interposition of a sham control and divided responsibility, so that even this experiment has not been fairly tried. The Bench has had conferred upon it just sufficient power to enable the Justices to say that it is the Commissioner who does the mischief, and the Commissioner is under that sham sort of control which enables the Government to say that the fault lies in the Bench. An impartial observer would say that all are in the wrong, not so much from any fault of their own as from the contradictory institutions through which each has had to work. At bottom, of course, the Government is, and must be, held responsible for everything that happens in this country, but on the surface, we admit, there is fair ground for dividing the responsibility. Consequently we cannot say that representative Government has failed, because it has never been tried, and, in the nature of things, cannot be tried. Whenever the natives are strong enough to govern themselves, the Europeans will have to take ship and go home. The institution of representative government would be an act of abdication, and we do not yet intend to abdicate, either here or elsewhere. We may, therefore, consign the talk about representative government to the limbo of vanity. Nor has there been a failure of despotic government, for that also has not been tried. What has been tried and what has failed is the hybrid system, neither despotic nor free. And it has failed because it is a sham. As a sort of homage to the cant of the day, the quasi-representative system, at present existing, was set on foot. How much it was distrusted, even at the moment when it originated, is shown by the fact that no taxing powers at all were conferred upon the Bench, nor even a full and indisputable control over the expenditure. Indeed, the financial powers of the Municipal Commissioner and of the Bench were left uncertain, so that while the appearance of a powerful body was secured, the reality did not exist at all. The Bench had not even power to appoint a committee having a legal existence, and all its committees have consequently been amateurs. Then the constitution of the Bench itself was unworkmanlike. It consisted of a large number of persons, European and Native, upon whom the Government thought proper to confer the dignity of J. P. As a matter of course the nominal, differed materially from the real, working assembly. The members were migratory, going to and fro; the numbers in attendance fluctuated; no one could be certain that he would meet the same persons twice in succession; consequently the Bench never acquired that *esprit de corps* so essential to the efficiency of a public body. How could an assembly so composed ever obtain a control over the business, or the Commissioner, or pursue a settled policy in taxation or anything else? They could not, and have not; and it is as unfair to hold them responsible for comparative failure, as it would be to fling all the burden on the Commissioner. The wonder is that the fancy mechanism invented in 1865 has worked at all. We are quite aware that several Justices do not admit that there has been any failure, and their opinion is entitled to the weight it may carry; but surely the demand for a Government enquiry, although having nothing humiliating about it, is a confession of defeat; and the fact that the Bench is absolutely unable to provide any remedy, having no powers, is a standing proof of organic inefficiency

Representative Government being utterly out of the question and the hybrid of 1865 having failed, there remain two methods of municipal Government, each resting on a strong basis of fact. Government might nominate a working Town Council composed of thirty or forty men, European and Native, selecting those who would undertake the task, and appointing successors in every case where, from absence or any other cause, Councillors neglected the duties. This Council should have full and entire control over all municipal affairs, and the Legislative Council should be relieved from the necessity of meddling in any way with the Municipality. The Municipal Commissioner might be the permanent chairman and executive officer, and a Finance Committee might exercise the functions of Controller. Power to tax, power to borrow, both well guarded, should be conferred, and of course power to decide on all works which it might be deemed expedient to undertake. That is one system which would be at least straightforward, honest, and *perhaps* effective. But it has one serious defect—we are assured that the men to work such a system could not be found in Bombay; and that probably no Municipal Commissioner could be found who would serve such a Council. If that objection be true it is fatal to the scheme. The alternative is a despotic Commissioner without any assembly, directly responsible to the Governor in Council. Much may be said for this plan. Feeling their responsibility the Executive would keep at least as tight a hand over the Commissioner as it does over a Collector while, as the accounts would have to pass through the office of the Accountant-General, there would be a steady and unrelenting check upon extravagance. In short, the management of the affairs of Bombay island would be a department of the Bombay Government, and the reputation of the Government would be dependent upon the justice and success of its management. The objection to this plan is that the Europeans and Natives might resent their exclusion from power, or show of power; but that objection could only be considered valid were they to manifest a readiness to accept the responsibilities and labours as well as the dignity and ostentation of power. The business of Government is to govern, or to see that Government is carried on, and the gentlemen of Bombay deserve no sympathy unless they will readily take a share of the work. There is no third course which will be effective. The existing plan has been tried long enough to bring us into "Great Want, Great Debt, Great Embarrassment"—so great as to necessitate an enquiry, so severe, that we have been only saved from a Bazaar Loan by the public spirit of the Viceroy. In order to prevent a repetition of the painful events of the last twelve months there must be a change, not only in the machinery, but in the spirit of local government—in the "fortuitous concourse of atoms," which we call a Bench, as well as in the powers entrusted to that body. If we do not have a Town Council with full powers, or a Municipal Commissioner acting under and held sharply responsible by Government, we shall again be in Great Want, Great Debt, and Great Embarrassment; and the accumulated evils will finally trouble the serene atmosphere of the executive Government itself.

IF any one doubted the connexion between the Bengal Civilians and the Bengal Bank, we should think that their doubts would be removed by learning that Mr. Lushington, ex-Financial Secretary, and Mr. Onslow, ex-Private Secretary of Sir Richard Temple, are actually staying with Mr. Hector of the Bengal Bank Agency in Bombay!

THE Kyberee Chiefs, we learn, were to assemble at Jellalabad to meet the Ameer when he arrived there on his way to Cabul. An attempt is to be made to get them to guarantee their future good behaviour by sending hostages to Cabul. This is to be a condition of their receiving the allowances that were promised them.

WE learn from a correspondent at Peshawur, who wrote on the 8th inst., that the daughter of the late Wazeer Nizamooddoula, who is to be married to the Cabul Ameer, left Peshawur for Cabul on the 3rd with her mother and all the members of the family. The Ameer's agent, Alleejah Shah Murdan Khan, went with the kaffilah and was to accompany it as far as Jellalabad, and then to return to Peshawur so as to be there when the Ameer reached the place. The kaffilah consisted of fifty-four camels, laden with the property of the widow of the late Wazeer, which is estimated to be worth three lakhs of rupees. Sirdars Mahomed Ameer Khan and Mahomed Abbass Khan, who opposed the betrothal, have not gone to Cabul and were told by the Commissioner, Major Coxe, not to interfere, especially as the bride had consented to be connected with the Ameer.

THE Ameer reached Umritsur on the forenoon of the 6th instant, and was received at the station by Mr. Egerton, Commissioner, and Major Stubbs, commanding the station, Major Birch, Deputy Commissioner, having gone to meet him at Wazeer Ghat. A guard of honor of the 92nd Highlanders was on the platform, and all the "Rajahan, Raeesan and Sirdaran" of the place were present. A procession was formed, and proceeded to the house in the town where His Highness was again to be a guest, as far as the house was concerned, of the members of the Church Mission. "It was generally remarked," says a news letter, "on His Highness's alighting from the railway carriage, that the anxious care-charged look he wore on his downward trip had entirely disappeared, and that he returned with the word 'khoosh' legibly impressed on his features." The Ameer left for Lahore early on the 8th, and arrived there the same day, leaving again on the 9th on his way to Peshawur. There were no particular ceremonies at Lahore beyond the usual salute.

THE Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab reached Lahore from Umballa on Wednesday the 7th instant, having travelled from the Beeas by the ordinary train. He arrived thus one day in advance of the Ameer at the capital of his province. It is generally believed, says the "Delhi Gazette," that His Honor is intrusted by the Viceroy with the final conclusion of so much of the negotiations between His Excellency and the Ameer as can be carried on in India, the ratification resting in a matter of so much importance with Her Majesty's Ministers at home.

IT is said that the Viceroy has been impressed with the conviction that the system of railway management in this country is not such as to secure all the public advantage and convenience which might be easily attained, and that a somewhat more peremptory intervention on the part of Government is on more than one point urgently called. So says the "Pioneer" at all events.

"THERE is no truth whatever," says the "Pioneer," "in the rumour that Mr. C. Saunders, the Resident at Hyderabad, has incurred the displeasure of the Government for not having given earlier intimation of the late Nizam's illness. No sooner did the first tidings reach the Resident than he at once communicated with Government. Mr. Saunders has been cordially supported in all his proceedings, and his efforts to secure a strong administration during the minority have been thoroughly acknowledged by Government."

THE "Mofussilite" draws attention to the fact that some native newspapers are giving currency to rumours anything but consistent with the preservation of peace and good order at Hyderabad (Deccan.) It is said, among other things, that Sir Salar Jung has been imprisoned, that guns have been planted at all the principal gates of the city, and that Mr. Saunders, the Resident, has been warned not to enter it. We can hardly agree with our contemporary in thinking "there may be some foundation in the rumours."

ACCORDING to "Indian Public Opinion" the efforts of the Agent of Rajpootana to discover and collect valuable Sanscrit works have been successful. The Pundit whom he deputed on this duty has found one hundred and fifty rare books in the library of the Rajah of Joudhpoor. Among the literary treasure much is hoped from a History of Ancient India, written about three hundred years ago. The list of the books in the Rajah's library has, it is said, been sent to Europe.

THE Madras Municipality has adopted a good plan of remunerating its tax-gatherers. One of the local papers informs us "that the recommendation of the Finance Committee, that the salaries of the tax inspectors of the Municipality should be reduced to half the amount they now receive, and that they should be allowed a percentage on the collections made, is to be carried out from the 15th instant. In order to expedite the collection of the trade and other taxes, extra hands are to be employed in the Tax Department."

BRIGADIER GENERAL BOURCHIER, C. B., is reported to have left Dinapore for Shillong in the Cossyah Hills to take up the command of the Eastern Frontier Brigade.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BRISTOW, Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum, is to be the civil officer "on special duty" in Cashmere this season, with Dr. Bellew, (lately attached to the suite of the Ameer of Cabul) as medical officer, and the Rev. S. H. Beamish as chaplain.

A CURIOUS mistake has been made by the Governor at the Straits. Not long ago he entered into a treaty with the king of Siam for the cession of the Pry territory to the British, but the Home Government have refused to ratify the treaty, on the ground that the Governor has no power to enter into political treaties with any native state without previous sanction.

WE observe that Mr. Baden Powell, C. S., has been appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, during the absence of Dr. Stewart on furlough.

BY the recent promotion of Colonel Wyatt, of the 11th Foot, to a Brigade, Major Peebles and Captain Maunsel, of the 2nd Battalion, Lieutenant Trotter, of the 1st, and Ensign A. Apthorp, of the 2nd Battalion, obtain immediate promotion without purchase.

## A BRITISH RESIDENT AT HERAT.

WE have received a piece of news of a startling character from the North West. It may be as well to await confirmation, but judging by the source of our information, we are inclined to think there must be some truth in it. It is said to be contemplated to have a British Resident at Herat, and that the post will be filled by Major Pollock, Commissioner at Peshawur. The Ameer, it is added, has consented to the arrangement. At the present time we daresay it would be even more important to have a Resident at Herat than at Cabul. He would be better able there to follow the politics of Persia than he would at the Afghan capital. There can be no doubt that the Ameer's visit to India has offended the Shah, there can be little doubt, also, that the Shah has a desire to encroach on Afghan territory, and one of the prominent things which the Ameer thought it necessary to seek from the British Government was, in effect, protection against Persia. And the news-letter from Cabul which we publish to-day mentions a circumstance that may lead very speedily to a rupture. The ex-Ameer and his nephew, Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, have at last, it would seem, managed to escape all danger from the Ameer's officers or partisans,—at Cabul there appears to be now no hope of catching them,—and they have made their way with a little money they have managed to get and a few hundred followers, to Seistan, with the intention of seeking assistance from the Shah. Here is the opportunity the Shah may have wanted. He may strike a blow at Shere Ali Khan and British influence through Mahomed Azim Khan and Abdool Rahman Khan, and there are still undoubtedly some elements of a civil war remaining in Afghanistan. The impression at Cabul was that the Shah would receive the fugitives with favour. Under these circumstances, if Major Pollock has the pluck to go to Herat he might be of considerable service, but we fear his position there would not be a safe one. Our informant is so definite in his information that he even tells us who is to succeed Major Pollock at Peshawur. The officer named is Dr. Thornton, Political Secretary to the Punjab Government; and Dr. Thornton, we are further assured, is to be succeeded by Mr. L. Griffin.

## REVIEW.

*New Poems.* By MATHEW ARNOLD.—*London*; MACMILLAN AND Co.

A YEAR has passed away since this volume appeared here, and we have hitherto seen very few copies. Yet there is a suggestiveness in Mathew Arnold which ought to win esteem from the thoughtful among Anglo-Indians; although much of his flippant cynicism is unbearable, his serious philosophy is deep, his sense of the mystery of life is real. He often affects a dilettanti elegance, veiling the more rugged spirit of research, just as we sometimes see a truly earnest man pretending to be a trifler. But his reason always soars in its own pure atmosphere: he avoids those illogical descents from the difficult air of philosophy into the more comfortable but closer climate of faith. The opposite conduct on the part of Tennyson in, shall we say, "The Two Voices," and "In Memoriam," is sufficiently annoying to the intelligent Anglo-Indian public, which, being more or less saturated with scepticism, or unorthodoxy, to say the least, refuses to take the plunge. Tennyson is like a guide who makes you climb many ravines to get among the peaks of the Ghauts: and after thus causing dissatisfaction with the plains, advises you to jump down a precipice into the Konkan because there is no messman nor bedding in the traveller's bungalow on the hill. This simile of ours was not suggested by the catastrophe of "Empedocles on Etna"—the principal poem in this volume—though a hypercritical reader might say it was. Empedocles does jump down Etna into the crater, not to take refuge in faith, but because neither faith nor philosophy solves the riddle of the painful earth. The poet draws out each vista of difficulty like the parts of a telescope. The argument is, that man's criterion of moral government of the universe is false, because

> "He makes his will
> The measure of his rights
> And believes Nature outraged if his will's gainsaid."

Men are born with a desire for happiness, but really have no right to expect it, to expect all nature to be subservient—a fallacy which Mr. Carlyle has made the subject of his sneers. We cannot alter the conditions of the world we are born into: not it, but *we* are innovations. Nature cares for others as well as for us. We are too egotistical in our desire, to attend to reason which certifies our true, though rather forlorn, place in the universe. We therefore make gods whom we can blame and curse because of our hard conditions; but, says Empedocles, following the metaphysics of the Brahmans, "if the world and the Deity are one, then

> "We who rail are still
> With what we rail at, one."

This is unsatisfactory; so in his vain pursuit of mere personal pleasure, man makes the gods charitably anxious to provide him with a life beyond the grave. If no good is to be found here and now, there must be some in the future. This argument enrages Empedocles, who cries,

> "Fools! that so often here
> Happiness mock'd our prayer,
> I think might make us fear
> A like event elsewhere—
> Make us not fly to dreams, but moderate desire."

Truly this amalgam of Anaxagoras and Heraclitus would have puzzled a bishop. What a dangerous opponent he would have been to the country clergy who argue that from our hopes we may infer the reality of their subject-matter! How we should like to hear the Agrigentine among the rural deans in convocation with his golden girdle and Delphic crown! But let us not forget that a crowd of sophists forced him into the jungles afar from cities. And listen now to his sentence on what we call human life, which can never be estimated by the ethical standard of justice :—

> "I say, Fear not! life still
> Leaves human effort scope;
> But since life teems with ill,
> Nurse no extravagant hope:
> Because thou must not dream, thou need'st not then despair."

This reasoning of Empedocles is based on wider and more philosophical premisses than that of the author of Ecclesiastes, and the conclusion is more justly derived. Why the latter advises us to fear God and keep His commandments is not clear. He all long exalts pleasure over duty, and sets up chance as governing the world. In his melancholy category of vanities, he is more doleful than Mr. Arnold's moderate Empedocles. This comparison of the rigorous logic of the one with the ultimate orthodoxy of the other illustrates what we described as the sincerity of Mr. Arnold's thought. Inasmuch as many of us Indians, in the quiet of outlying stations or the deeper solitude of the jungles, are trying to solve these difficult problems for ourselves, we are indebted to every poet, philosopher, or divine who tries to lead up to daylight. Hence we may congratulate the world on the re-publication of this poem, which Mr. Arnold kept out of several editions of his works because of a poetical theory. He believes long poems should describe exciting action, not mere states of mind, as this does; but he bowed to the opinion of Mr. Robert Browning, who saw into its merit. We leave the theoretical discussion to those who possess Mr. Arnold's earlier poems, where it is treated of in a preface. Similar ideas to those of Empedocles occur in many of the smaller poems. In one entitled "Immortality," the poet holds that only the earnest mind ed of this world possess the vitality which ensures another life—"its energy may be kept on after the grave, but not begun;" the vain and feeble triflers of earth, "the world's poor routed leavings," will be unable to light their lamps afresh. There is a sonnet, "The Good Shepherd with the Kid," to which Geo. Macdonald has drawn notice in "England's Antiphon." In "A Wish" we are reminded of Jeremy Taylor's description of the usual incidents of a death-bed, the wailers, the gloom, and other attendant horrors; but Mathew Arnold infuses a scorn of humanity which the divine never felt. The former would keep away "the doctor full of phrase and fame" and his brother doctor of the soul, and alone with nature see from the open window,

> "Bathed in the sacred dews of morn,
> The wide aërial landscape spread,
> The world which was ere I was born,
> The world which lasts when I am dead."

In this, as in some other poems to which we cannot give detailed notice, there are symptoms of that Pantheism which forms one Unity of what we call the Deity, the Soul, and the external Universe. Among these effusions of a philosophic character appear others with a greater charm of poetry and human affection, and to these we shall allude in a separate essay. We commend the following to those dogmatizers who deny the light of conscience and the light of reason, pinning their ethics to their particular Shaster :—

> PIS-ALLER.
> "Man is blind because of sin;
> Revelation makes him sure.
> Without that, who looks within,
> Looks in vain, for all's obscure."
> Nay, look closer into man!
> Tell me, can you find indeed
> Nothing sure, no moral plan
> Clear prescribed, without your creed?
> "No, I nothing can perceive.
> Without that, all's dark for men.
> That or nothing I believe."—
> For God's sake, believe it then.

Q. E. D.

## AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

*20th March.*—The Sirdar Sahib's sowaree was on its way from the Balla Hissar to the Chamun when a letter from Ghiznee was delivered to him by a sowar. It stated that the passage between Moker and Ghiznee was entirely closed at present on account of the recent falls of snow. After inspecting the troops the Sirdar returned to Balla Hissar, and as Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan had not attended the durbar yesterday he ordered Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan to go to his house and bring him. Mahomed Aslum Khan having come, he and Yakoob Khan were engaged in perusing petitions from abroad for a long while.

*21st March.*—An urzee from Alleejah Shah Murdan Khan was received from Peshawur through the Jellalabad Governor by the Sirdar Sahib, stating as follows:—"I await the Ameer's orders to despatch the family of Wazeer Nizamooddowla to Cabul. Certain other Cabulee Sirdars, whose female relatives are here at Peshawur, are anxious to have them despatched to Cabul by this opportunity. Am I to make arrangements for their conveyance? Sirdar Yakoob Khan hereupon ordered a reply to be written to the effect that Shah Murdan was at liberty to despatch the families of other Sirdars to Cabul along with the family of the late Wazeer Nizamooddowla, but that in so doing he was to exercise care in distinguishing the party of the Cabul Ameer from that of the ex-Ameer Azim Khan. Those belonging to the latter party should not be allowed the privilege of returning home.

*22nd March.*—Sirdar Mahomed Ayoob Khan reported from Jellalabad, that as the Ameer was about to return from India the Khyberees and other hill tribes were again assembling at Jellalabad to receive him, that troops had been stationed at the several passes leading to Jellalabad to guard the passage, and that dak chowkees had been established in the same way as when the Ameer passed from Cabul to Peshawur. The Sirdar Sahib having consulted with Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan, Wully Mahomed Khan, and Mahomed Ismail Khan, ordered a letter to be written to Sirdar Ayoob Khan, directing him to enter into an agreement with the Khyber Chiefs, on the arrival of the Ameer, stipulating that they are no longer to disturb the Pass, and taking hostages from among their number if practicable. He insisted that no allowances should be restored to them in any way unless they mended their conduct and assured the durbar of their peaceful behaviour.

*23rd March.*—The following communication from Meer Afzul Khan Candaharee, Governor of Candahar, received to-day, was read to Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan:—"Having been informed that Mahomed Azim Khan and Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan had arrived at Kokur and were endeavouring to gain strength by collecting the Belooches around them, I despatched the son of Sirdar Mahomed Shareef Khan to Kokur with two thousand sowars to effect the capture of the Sirdars and to punish those who had sided with them. These troops were on their way when news was received to the effect that the Sirdars had fled from Kakristan and made their way to Turkistan. Mahomed Shareef Khan's son has now returned to Candahar."

*24th March.*—It being the 10th of "Zilhijj," the grand Ead festival was celebrated at Cabul to-day with unusual magnificence. In the morning before 10 o'clock, the Sirdar Sahib, accompanied by all the Barukzie Sirdars and the members of his court, went to the Jooma Mosque, escorted by a body of Jewan Shere cavalry and about three hundred foot. The Akhoond Zadah who acted as Eman read the Khootbah in the name of Ameer Shere Ali Khan, whom he styled the "Shah of Khorassan, the Lord of the Afghans, and the defender of the faith of Islam." A khilut of Rs. 2,000 and a horse were granted to the Akhoond Zadah by the Sirdar Sahib, while other Sirdars also presented turbans and tillahs to him. In the afternoon a public durbar was held by Sirdar Yakoob Khan, at which all the Sirdars attended and presented nuzzurs. Every one who came was embraced by Yakoob Khan.

*25th March.*—A letter from Alleejah Khoda Nazar Khan Warduk, Governor of Ghiznee, received by Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, confirmed the news formerly received of the departure of the ex-Ameer Azim Khan and Abdool Rahman Khan from Kakristan. It said—"I hear from Beloochistan that Azim Khan and Abdool Rahman Khan have fled to Turkistan with their sowars. The Upsurs (chiefs) of Kohibund, according to my directions, are in their pursuit." Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan hereupon turned to the Sirdar Sahib and said—"Had I been at Candahar or at Ghiznee, do you think I would have allowed these men to escape silently to Turkistan?" "Certainly not," replied the Sirdar, who expressed regret at the opportunity the fugitives had obtained of passing into Turkistan.

*26th March.*—A letter from Sirdar Mahomed Ayoob Khan to the address of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, received to-day, stated that the former, in obedience to the commands of the Ameer, was busy in collecting the revenues of Jellalabad with the assistance of Meer Akhor Ahmud Khan, and expressed a hope that by the time of the Ameer's return a sum of three lacs of rupees would be realized. The same letter reported that, according to a letter from Shah Murdan Khan, the Ameer Sahib was to return to Peshawur by the 12th of next month. More than three caravans from Turkistan and Bokhara are now reported to be on their way to Cabul. The Sirdar Sahib this day ordered Darogah Meer Amud Ali Khan to despatch men to Bamian to conduct the kafilah men safely to Cabul. It is said that at Turkistan these kafilah men are very badly treated.

*27th March.*—From a Candahar letter received to-day, it was learnt that at Beloochistan the ex-Ameer Azim Khan and Abdool Rahman Khan had sought protection with the Barozies. A Kokur Chief, named Suddoo, supplied them with four small cannons and twenty thousand rupees. Thirty thousand rupees more were given them by other supporters as a loan, and with 50,000 rupees in all they made their way to Seistan, whence they will proceed to Turkistan. When the Candahar Governor despatched Sirdar Mahomed Shareef Khan's son to effect the capture of the defeated Sirdars, they had gone seventy-two kosses from Candahar on the Seistan road, so that they were beyond the reach of the Candaharee troops. It has been ascertained that at the time of their flight from the Belooch country, the defeated Chiefs had three hundred sowars with them.

*28th March.*—From Bamian the following letter has been received by merchants at Cabul :—"The kafilahs from Bokhara and Turkistan are now at Chareekar, detained there on account of excessive cold and the severity of the season. The Kohibund people have collected in large numbers to plunder the kafilah men, but through the intercession of the Mullicks of Chareekar they have given up the intention." It is hoped that as soon as the sowars from Cabul reach Bamian the kafilah men will proceed on their way to Cabul.

*29th March.*—The men of the Chatta Bazaar and those of Bazaar Chandoul have had a severe quarrel with each other to-day, and when the Sirdar Sahib was on his way from the Chamun (where he goes every morning to inspect the troops) to the Balla Hissar they presented themselves to seek justice. The Sirdar Sahib sent the parties to Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan with a request that he would decide their case and submit the result of the enquiry to himself for his information.

*30th March.*—When Azim Khan and Abdool Rahman Khan were at the Wazeeree Hills, their agent, Jan Mahomed, was at Peshawur. When Shere Ali Khan reached the latter place Jan Mahomed fled to Swat. Now that Azim Khan is about to reach Turkistan he has despatched a kossid to Swat with letters for Jan Mahomed enjoining him to leave for Turkistan at once to join his master. Jan Mahomed, it is said, is in charge of some valuables belonging to Azim Khan. It was further reported this day that Azim Khan and Abdool Rahman Khan were to visit Merve and Shah Jehan on their way from Seistan to Turkistan with the object of opening communications with the Shah of Persia on the subject of their late misfortunes.

*31st March.*—News from Herat received at Cabul this day state that the Shah of Persia has conferred the district of Abakur near Mushed, realizing a revenue of 50,000 rupees per annum, on Sirdar Shahnawaz Khan, son of the late Sirdar Sooltan Jan. The Cabulees believe that should Abdool Rahman Khan or Azim Khan proceed to Persia they are sure to receive liberal jageers for their maintenance from the Persian Government. On what authority the belief is founded does not appear, although there is no doubt as to the fact of the Abakur jageer having been conferred on Sirdar Shahnawaz Khan. A letter from Jellalabad, received by Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan this day, informed him that Sirdar Zikrya Khan, with the son of Sirdar Noor Mahomed Khan, was at Peshawur, and that they would leave Peshawur when the Ameer returns from the Punjab.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 14TH APRIL.

Mr. Weguelin has been unseated for Youghal by the Court of Common Pleas.

The South Durham election petition has been withdrawn.

Marshal Niel has announced that those furloughed soldiers, who were recently ordered to join their regiments, will be dismissed after inspection.

The Emperor Napoleon has written a letter to M. Rouher, proposing to commemorate the centenary of his uncle, by increasing the annuities of the soldiers of the first Empire, thereby reawakening great historical recollections.

A Spanish Loan of 10 million pounds has been negotiated with the Paris Banks.

LONDON, 14TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was active, and prices were advancing.

Fair Dhollera 10¾d.

The ship *Bates Family* has arrived from Bombay.

[PER INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

CALCUTTA, 16TH APRIL, 3-58 P.M.

Govt. Paper { Fours Rs. 7¼. Fives Rs. 7¼. Fives and a half, Rs. 12. }
Exchange, six months' sight, 2s. 5-16ths.
Rice £1 10s.
Jute, £2 5s.
Linseed, £2 7s. 6d.
Shirtings Rs. 5-6.
Madapollams, Rs. 2-7 to 2-8.
Mule Twist, 6 annas 1 pie.
Market for piece-goods quiet.
Market for Twist, quiet.

## BHAMO.

THE flying reports which reach us from Bhamo are of a very varied character. But they all tend toward one point, the deep disappointment felt that our Government has not appointed a British Agent to reside at that important frontier Burmese town of Bhamo, to give countenance and encouragement to the Panthays traders, who desire not only to come into Burmah proper, but also into British Burmah. Why should there be any lukewarmness felt in a matter of this kind. We have entered into an understanding with those people and now that the difficulties are removed by the Chinese Panthays of Yunan, manifesting a disposition to trade with us, we are the first to interpose obstacles by not acting up to our national word as Englishmen. A commercial agent is absolutely necessary at Bhamo, and a suitable officer should be appointed without delay to show that we are in earnest in the prosecution of British trade by that route into Yunan and to Eastern China.—*Rangoon Times, April* 1.

## A MAIL-CART PLUNDERED.

A DACOITY, we learn from the *Pioneer*, was committed on the night of the 9th instant on the mail-cart at a place called Mogul Serai, about twelve miles from Umballa on the Loodiannah Road. The cart was stopped by ten or a dozen men, the coachman and syce somewhat roughly handled, and the contents of the cart plundered. The robbers had, it appears, received information that a large number of currency notes were being despatched by dâk. The notes were despatched in the morning of the same day by a van in charge of a police officer, so that the robbers fortunately missed their shikar; but their sources of information must have been good—in fact it is evident they must have had accomplices among some of the subordinate native officials at Umballa. Captain Tighe, the Deputy Commissioner, and the Inspecting Post Master were speedily on the spot. Some of the plundered property has already been recoverd; and two detectives are on the track of the dacoits, who are supposed to have proceeded towards Puttialla, with orders to follow up the scent as far as Nabha or Ferozepore, if necessary.

## THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.

THE *Englishman* in an article last Tuesday on the Calcutta money market says—

"As the date is drawing near within which tenders for the new loan will be received, the minimum rate that Government may fix for the loan has become matter of concern to the investing and speculating public. Statements are freely circulated, but we imagine without any authority being attachable to them, that unless the amount is taken up at a higher figure than it is generally thought the minimum rate will be, Government will withdraw the loan from this and place it on the London market. We cannot suppose this probable, as such a course would be injurious to the credit of the State, and would, moreover, evince a want of knowledge on the part of our officials as to the position of local financial affairs which we cannot attribute to them, preferring to believe, until the contrary is established, that they have duly weighed all the chances of the loan being subscribed for in India on terms they can fairly accept.

"Since the issue of their notification, the value of the four per cent. securities has declined fully three per cent. for cash, and nearly four per cent. for a month's account; exchange has advanced, as have also our rates of interest, which now stand at a minimum of 8 per cent., in place of 7 as formerly. In London also money is neither so plentiful, nor so cheap as it was, and lately the unusual spectacle was afforded of an Australian railway loan, bearing 5 per cent. interest, and secured on the revenues of the Colony of Victoria being subscribed for at the minimum of par to the extent of only £643,200 out of £2,107,000 offered, and this even before the recent advance in the Bank of England rate was made.

"Such indications as the above of the state of matters both here and in England, with others familiar to those who attend to the movements in the money market, cannot have escaped the notice of Government, and in fixing their minimum they will, in their own interests, doubtless be guided by the desire to give subscribers reasonable terms, so that their loan may be launched with credit and success."

## REGIMENTAL SURGEONS.

THE Secretary of State on the 25th February 1869, addressed the Governor General of India in Council as follows :—

"A question has been raised whether, under paragraph 5 of despatch of 24th April 1861, No. 172, published in General Order by your Government on the 4th June, No. 497, a medical officer below the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, who has obtained the qualifying certificate of efficiency on attaining the age of fifty-five years, may, at the expiration of the period of three years, for which such certificate holds good, again appear before a medical board in view to obtain another certificate of his efficiency for a further period of service.

"It was observed in despatch of 22nd August 1860, No. 326 (paragraph 2), that it has been found necessary, even in the climate of Europe, to limit the age of regimental Surgeons to fifty-five years, and it cannot be supposed that a wider limit of age is admissible in the more exhausting climate of India.

"I fully concur in that observation, and although the rule has been relaxed to some extent in the case of those medical officers who entered the service prior to the promulgation of the Royal Warrant in India, I have caused an officer who had submitted the question to be informed that it is not intended that an officer, who has been examined on attaining the age of fifty-five years, and obtained the certificate of efficiency above referred to, shall be allowed to remain in the service for any longer period than the three years for which such certificate holds good.

"The proviso that in no case will a medical officer under the rank of Deputy Inspecter General be permitted to remain on the effective list after he shall have attained the age of sixty years, was intended to apply to the cases of those medical officers only who, upon the introduction of the Royal Warrant, had already passed the limit of fifty-five years."

## THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

REUTER's telegram announces that the shareholders of the Hudson's Bay Company have accepted the offer of Government for the purchase of their land in North America. Henceforth, therefore, the jurisdiction of the Company over a vast territory in North America, which it has exercised since 1670, when it obtained the first charter from Charles II., will cease, and be handed over to Canada; but the Company will still retain all its rights of trade and certain tracts of land in the immediate neighbourhood of its trading stations, chiefly for building purposes. The offer made to the shareholders by the Colonial Secretary was £300,000, which the Company has been wise enough to accept as the price of its territorial jurisdiction. This sum the Canadian Government will have to pay.—*Pioneer.*

## TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 16th, 11-30 P.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; and Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan. Latest dates from Great Britain, *via* Turkey, 15th April, via Russia, 9th April.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 12th and 15th April.
„ Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 12th April.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 15th April to 8 P.M. of the 16th April is as follows :—

| To Bombay | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|
| From Kurrachee............ | 4 48 | 0 13 |
| „ Calcutta ............ | 17 10 | 1 30 |
| „ Madras ............ | 1 in 28 hrs. 29 mints. | |

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

List of undelivered messages in the Bombay office on 16th of April :—
For Henry from Hongkong.
For Baour Company from Pondicherry.

## A MEMORIAL OF ABYSSINIA.

WE have received from Lahore a copy of the following inscription which it is proposed to place on a tablet to be raised in the Punjab :—

May this tablet preserve in honoured remembrance the names here inscribed of Christian men and women engaged in the Expedition for liberation of captives in Abyssinia, who died during the British invasion of that country in the Christian year 1868 :—

J. Smyth, Captain, Her Majesty's 33rd Regiment.
William Holloway, „ 45th „
William Osborne, „ 4th „
Henry Murphy, „ 4th „
Thomas Meredith, „ 4th „
James Lewis, „
George Lacey, „
Patrick Kilroy, „
St. Clare McNeil, „
James Pettitt, Sergeant „ 4th „
James Younger, „ 26th „
Robert Higgs, „ 26th „
Edward Webb, „ 45th „
Michael King 3rd 21 R. A.
Samuel Brookes, Private, A. H. C.
W. Sims, Sergeant, A. H. C.
James Harris, gun-room steward H. M. s.s. "Octavia."
C. E. Elliott, Special Commissioner, Superintendent Military stores.
Robert Williams, master of T. ship "Glendover."
Robert Peterson, master mariner "Alsager."
John Deal, master mariner.
Ellen, wife of John Deal.
D. Salmon, seaman.
Henry Greves, storeman.
Peter McGee, joiner, T. S. "Irewell."
Alexander Fraser, railway guard.
William Webb, chief officer T. S. "Moderation"
William Bell, A. B., "Pearl of India."
John William, master mariner "Pride of the Ganges.'
John Smith, seaman.
Stephen Barker, A. B. "Queen of Australia."
John Player, A. B. "Atalanta."
Thomas Wake, plate-layer.
Alexander Morrison, steward T. S.
Lorento Nelson, A. B. "Michael" "England."
Michael Carisk, A. B. "Scotland"
William Storey, steward.
Frederick Vogel, merchant of
Henry Arnold, A. B. "Peru" rich.
Gustave William Harvey man."
master of "Berenice." Mellin,
St. George Gwyn, purser
Leon Golostein, muleteer. clerk.
Richard Halford, A. B.
Jessin Esther Braddon, "nderly."
of bark "Cannata." of J. Br
Henry Clewe, corporal
William Brebner, carp. M.'s. 11th
James Hall, carpenter T. S. "
William Lewis, Lieut mate "Queen
John Mitchell, master ant, R. N.
„ Nicholson, M. D. mariner "City
„ Collins, M. D. Staff Surgeon.
„ Miller, M. D.
„ Dunn, Colonel,
33rd Regiment. ommanding
William Wade, Army Hospital Corps.

## AN EXTRAORDINARY ARREST AT CALCUTTA.

THE *Pioneer* has been informed from Calcutta by telegram, that Mr. W. Tayler (of Wahabee celebrity) has been "arrested by order of the High Court for writing seditious and defamatory letters published in the *Englishman*, and that he has been remanded for a week." The telegram added—"Great excitement prevails."

"If (remarks the *Pioneer*) the letters alluded to be those in the *Englishman* of the 7th and 12th instant and if the fact be that Mr. Tayler has been [illegible] arrested by the High Court solely in consequence of having written them, we do not wonder at there being an excitement. Such an act would naturally seem to every Briton an act of presumptuous tyranny. But we can hardly believe the fact of the arrest. Or, if it has been made, it must have been on some other ground than merely that Mr. Tayler challenged and quizzed the decision of a Judge of the High Court. Sublime personage as he is, a Judge's judgment is no more sacred from fair criticism than any other publication, and well for the purity of justice that it is so."

In addition to the two letters referred to by the *Pioneer*, there was a third which appeared on the 13th. We append the three in the order in which they appeared :—

> "My reputation, Iago, my reputation!"—*Othello.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—I was in hopes that long ere this, I might have sent you for publication the proceedings of the High Court in the matter of my application for a review of judgment in the case in which Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter did me the honour to record that I had "perpetrated a fraud;" but as I have not yet been able to obtain authenticated copies, I do not wish to delay any longer the remarks which I consider myself called upon to make in justice to myself in regard to this insulting, and as I shall show, utterly unjustifiable charge.

Condemnation or censure passed by a Court of Justice on a suitor before it, if without sufficient ground or reason, is the most mischievous, the most intolerable of slanders. The Judge on the Bench, like the parson in the pulpit, has it all his own way for a time; but the preacher attacks man in general, the Judge deals with the individual. General condemnation hurts no one. Individual censure may be ruin to the object of it.

I now propose to show, and that by clear and unanswerable evidence, that this dishonouring and unmeasured imputation judicially cast upon me by Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter, has been recorded by him without one tittle of evidence to support it, that it is wholly untrue and manifestly absurd; and I beg you to observe that the learned Judge, who placed it on record, has *not condescended to give one single reason, ground or argument in support of his denunciation.*

If a district Judge had so acted, he would in all probability have been suspended or, at all events, subjected to some such ordeal as Mr. Beaufort underwent not long ago! Whether elevation to the Bench of the High Court carries total exemption from responsibility with it remains to be seen.

The facts of the case, as far, at least, as they regard this judicial insult, lie in a nut-shell. In October 1866, I sold an estate then in my possession, in the Gya district, for Rs. 55,000 to one Ahmed-oolla, an old Patna vakeel, who purchased it in the name of his wife. *Nine months before the sale* this estate had been attached by the "delicious old maid of Ticaree," under the decree which to her utter amaze and bewilderment, she obtained from the Hon'ble Justices Loch and Norman—for Rs. 12,000—a decree which robbed me of the hard earnings of a year. After this attachment she was required by the High Court to give security before her decree was executed, and on failing to comply with the order, *the case of execution of decree was struck off without reservation.* Some time after this, I gave directions for the sale of the estate, the negotiations were conducted with the utmost publicity by my agent, while I was at Simla. They were carried on for months together, and finally completed *nine months after the case had been struck off.*

Now, I ask you, and through you, the public the whole service to which I had the honour to belong, and with which I am still connected by so many ties, and finally I ask the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, and the Judges of the High Court to say *what was the "fraud" which I "perpetrated" in thus disposing of my property?* Is it not, and has it not for years past been the unvarying custom throughout the district Courts to consider an attachment *dead*, when an execution case is struck off the file?

Will Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter dispute this? On what ground, then, on what evidence, did this Judge in the first instance record this grave accusation? Not on the evidence of Enayat Hossein, my native agent, for *his* evidence was set aside by the Court, as unworthy of trust. Whatever may have been the dishonesty of his pleading and answer to the suit, where were the materials to justify the charge that I "perpetrated a fraud" in selling my estate in October 1866?

And if the original charge is thus shown to be without reason, ground or evidence, what will be said when it is known that, after the solemn affidavits taken by me before the Court,—and the full proof I have given of my entire blamelessness in the matter, Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter refuses, on grounds of the narrowest technicality, to expunge his remarks, and tells me that a criminal prosecution against my native agent, if conducted to a successful termination, will be a complete vindication of my character.—(I quote from memory of what he said at the time.)

I should certainly have thought that a Judge, endowed with those high qualifications which are generally believed to be essential to the due discharge of his duties, would have gladly seized the opportunity, when he found that he had unwillingly and unjustly slandered an absent suitor, to retract his words, and expunge them from the record, instead of referring me to a process not only of doubtful issues, but which is actually impracticable in execution, for there is no *criminal charge* which could be framed against my agent in this case! He cannot be indicted for perjury without the express sanction of the Civil Court. He cannot be charged with false verification because he induced Mr. Kelly, my English agent, to verify the statement put in on his behalf. He certainly disobeyed my instructions, but he fought the case and gained a decree in my favour in the District Court.

On what possible grounds could I frame or conceive a criminal charge against him with the slightest chance of bringing such charge to a "successful termination?"

So the happy sequel is that I am unjustifiably accused. The accusation is clearly disproved. My accuser refuses to retract, and refers me for vindication of my character to an impossible remedy.

It is a satisfaction at least that the Hon'ble the Chief Justice has publicly disclaimed all participation in this cruel wrong.

W. TAYLER.

> *First Fury*
> Thou thinkest we will rend thee, bone from bone,
> And nerve from nerve, working like fire within?
> *Prometheus.*
> Pain is my element! As hate is thine,
> Ye rend me *now*—I care not.
> —*Prometheus Unbound.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—Two or three days ago I addressed you on the subject of Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter's charge against me of "fraud"!

What I am now about to relate is an appropriate and somewhat amusing supplement to the narrative. *At the very time* I was in person protesting against this insulting and unfounded imputation, what was taking place in the same district and before the same Court, in which the attachment of my estate had taken place?

Listen, and be edified. Some weeks ago I had myself attached a house belonging to a judgment debtor against whom I held a decree for Rs. 5,000. The house was worth about that sum. Before the sale, however, my irresistible old maid of Ticaree, who is in dangerous

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rapport" with all the Amlahs of all the Courts, having a stray claim against me of Rs. 500 for costs, *attached my degree* for Rs. 5,000!! And now for judicial wisdom! Instead of allowing the sale to proceed, subject to this lien for Rs. 500, which would of course, have been paid out of the proceeds, to the satisfaction of justice and all the parties concerned, the Judge strikes the case off the file! The Ranee steps in with another decree against the same party, and the house is sold for her benefit! Meanwhile my agent at Patna directly he hears of the attachment of my decree, sends off Rs. 500 in cash, and prays for the sale of house.

What is the order? "Your case has been struck off. *Ergo* your attachment has fallen to the ground, and another has reaped the fruits of your diligence"!!

Now, just observe how I am dealt with. Because, in the one case I acted in the belief that the attachment of my own property had ceased in consequence of the case being struck off the file. Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter declares, I perpetrated a "fraud." Because in the Court of Gya, my case of execution had been struck off the file (and that inexcusably) I am robbed of Rs. 5,000 on the ground that the attachment had ceased.

Thus justice, like the sword of Ali, strikes me at one and the same moment with both edges of the redoubtable "Zoolf-i-Kar," and each time, as was Ali's pleasant custom, with a shout of insult, or derision. At the voice of Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter, down goes my reputation. On the dictum of the district Judge, away goes my money! Both Judges acting on grounds diametrically opposed to each other.

With all respect to the Majesty of the Ermine, I cannot but think that such instances of human frailty should teach our Judges, whether high or low, the melancholy lesson that after all they are but fallible mortals, and at least make them pause before they aggravate the wrong of an erroneous judgment by the far greater wrong of wanton insult and unfounded aspersion.

W. TAYLER.

*Dogberry.*—Come you hither,
Sirrah; a word in your ear, sir.
I say to you, it is thought you are false knaves.
*Bora.*—Sir, I say to you, we are none.
*Dogberry.*—Well, stand aside—'Fore God, they are both in a tale.
Have you writ down that they are none!

*Much Ado about Nothing.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—Will you allow me a few more "last words," about the late assault of Mr. Justice Dwarkanath [redacted] ve me for again referring to the go." Thackeray's pithy defence of a man treads on my corns, I am the so well as myself can describe my tter has public as well as private ave corns, and there are more than ay tread on them. now about to represent, is a *new* e, and one which renders the Judge's roughly absurd, that I am bound to ivable ground hitherto supposed to ex- tigma upon me, was that the Judge *nder the former attachment*, and there- tachment did exist, at the time of my of the estate. really alter the case as far as my ncerned, because, even if he had done ave acted in direct opposition to the e, and it was quite enough for my o show that I *believed*, and was justi- that the attachment had ceased. No facto" eccentricity *could alter or affect this state of things.*

But I have within these two days ascertained that even this little homœopathic globule of justification does not exist! but that the Judge, before he brought the estate to sale, *directed a new order of attachment! thus showing by his own proceedings that he also deemed the old attachment to have become null and void!*

Thus the infinitesimal peg upon which Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter suspended his insulting imputation subsides into space!

The confident and the uncompromising tone of his accusation had deceived even me, and I had hitherto concluded that he had at least thus much of fact to justify his anathema.

But it now appears that he made no enquiry whatever as to whether the sale took place under a fresh attachment, or not!! before he thus vilipended me.

We have all heard or read, among the mysteries of human nature, of that strange idiosyncracy which enables some men to detect, by a certain internal irritation, the presence, though unseen, of a *Cat*. It appears to me that of late years some such element of anti-feline irritament must appertain to my unhappy person, for there is a certain class among the official principalities of Bengal, who, directly I am brought into contact with them, appear to be at once affected by an overpowering internal excitability which affects the understanding even of the wise and good, and intensifies the folly of the foolish, but at the same time always issues in one result—injury, insult, or wrong to myself.

When the true history of mesmeric repulsion is unravelled, perhaps the cause may be traced.

April 12th, 1869. WILLIAM TAYLER.

## BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.—The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Ellora*, Captain J. S. Murray, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Spring and child, Mrs. Morriss and three children, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Hoare and infant, Mrs. J. R. Theobald and infant, Mrs. S. Tomlinson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Smith and two children, Mrs. Nash, Mr. W. H. Long, Mrs. George Beyts, Mrs. Swinerd and infant, Mr. Alexander Dunn, General and Mrs. Lumsden, Mr. T. W. Baker, Lieutenant C. Boevey, Mr. A. T. Welsh, Mr. C. W. Joseph, Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. De Morgan, Mr. T. Jones, and Mr. J. Monks.

For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Lushington and two children, Sir Charles Sargent, Colonel and Mrs. C. W. Walker and two children, Miss Babington, Surgeon Major H. Stewart, Mr. Russell, Mr. J. B. Chalmers, Master A. Bowen, Mr. Rowland Hamilton, Lieutenant Colonel A. B. Church, Mr. George Craig, Major Ryder, Lieutenant W. S. Langley, and Mr. Fitzroy.

For Suez.—Mr. R. E. Egerton, Major and Mrs. T. Waddington and three children, Miss Shepherd, Captain S. S Sutherland, Mr. Woodburn, Mr. W. Bourne, Major W. Waddington, General Younghusband, Mr. E. W. Winton, Dr. J. L. Stewart, Mr. Morhange, Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. Carraby, Lieutenant Hotham, Mr. Berthoud, Captain E. M. Cherry, Colonel and Mrs. F. W. Anderson.

For Malta.—Major Campbell.

For Aden.—Surgeon and Mrs. Meadows and infant.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR visited the Fort residence of the late Parsee Baronet on Thursday.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the Criminal Sessions was finished yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Justice Westropp thanked the jury and relieved them from further attendance.

DEFAMATION.—Mr. Thacker, solicitor, yesterday appeared before the Acting Chief Magistrate on behalf of Dr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Nadershaw, Licentiate of Medicine, and obtained a summons against Mr. Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia, on a charge of defamation.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 22nd Regiment N. I., at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | | |
| Overture | Der Wildschutz | Lortzing. |
| Quadrille | Serenade | Balfe. |
| Selection | Tancredi | Verdi. |
| Waltzes | Violante | D'Albert. |
| Galop | Federal | Faust. |

EUROPEAN JURIES.—A Parsee, tried in the Criminal Sessions yesterday, said he wished a jury consisting wholly of Europeans. The Judge said, however, that being a Parsee, he had no claim to that privilege;—he might challenge any individual juror, but he could not object to a whole jury. The prisoner was then asked whether he objected to the Parsee or native jurors that had been called, but he did not press his objection.

MR. GEORGE CRAIG.—We are sorry (says yesterday's *Deccan Herald*) to state that Poona is about to lose Mr. George Craig, a gentleman ong and favourably known on this side of India as a journalist. Mr. Craig, as our readers are aware, has been in editorial charge of this paper for some years past, and has but recently returned to India from England, where he had gone to recruit his health. Mr. Craig's numerous friends will now regret to learn that he is again compelled, through protracted and severe illness, to return home at once, and that he leaves for England by the next mail steamer. In bidding Mr. Craig good bye, we need scarcely assure him that he has the deepest sympathy of his many friends, who heartily join in wishing him a speedy recovery of health, the loss of which, after so short a stay amongst us, has necessitated his return to his native land.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Mr. James Thorburn yesterday appeared at the Fort Police Court, before the Acting Chief Magistrate, and laid the following information:—"I am accountant of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company. We had in our employ a Portuguese named M. Misquito as time-keeper. It was his duty to make out the sheets containing the names of coolees and others employed on the Company's works. This pay sheet for work performed in March last, and which is in the handwriting of the said Misquito, contains the names of several people who, I have reason to believe, were not employed as described in the sheets, and he has thus defrauded the Company of Rs. 50 or thereabouts. I charge the said M. Misquito with criminal breach of trust in respect of the money so embezzled, and pray that a warrant may issue for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law." The magistrate granted the application as prayed for.

## POONA.

THE Poona Boat Club now forms one of the chief attractions of the station. There is a good turn out of crews every afternoon, and the boats, which are of the most elegant lines, are in great demand. Last evening five boats started from the boat house, and the river presented a very lively scene. This evening the barge is engaged for a party of ladies.

There was never, perhaps, a hot season during which there was so much life at this station as at present. The British regiments that have newly arrived at the station, and the number of Abyssinian officers still on general duty, have preserved the station from that desolation which has hitherto come over it at this season; and though many have gone to the hills, Poona remains full of people and of life.—*Deccan Herald, April* 16.

## DAVE CARSON'S ENTERTAINMENT.

DAVE CARSON, whose advent in Bombay is now looked forward to as one of the events of the year, commenced his present season in the Grant Road Theatre on Thursday night. Dave this year brings with him a dramatic and burlesque company, consisting of seven gentlemen and two ladies, and during his stay here comedies, vaudevilles, farces, burlesques, and extravaganzas are promised in rapid succession. The attendance on the opening night was not so good as might have been expected to greet the reappearance of one who enjoys such a large amount of popularity in Bombay, and we might add, throughout India generally; but the hot season *does* induce lassitude, disinclination to drive out after dinner, and it is unfortunate that Dave Carson usually favours Bombay with a visit in the worst season of the year, though nevertheless he usually manages to attract crowded audiences. But though the house was not filled on Thursday evening, Dave's popularity is by no means on the wane, and we doubt not his performances will be well attended during his stay here. The new company is decidedly a good one, and both in the comedy and the farce performed on the opening night considerable talent was displayed. The different actors seemed well up in their parts, and the natural ease with which they represented the different characters must have been highly appreciable by a Bombay audience. Mr. E. D. Haygarth's humorous acting in both pieces was exceedingly amusing, and his success was demonstrated by the sustained hilarity of the audience. Dave Carson himself appeared in his well known impersonation of "Grandfather Ben, or the Indian Sexagenarian," and sang some new verses on local subjects in a way in which only Dave can. Dave, however, might, with advantage introduce, into his entertainment a little more of his old Negro element. A change of programme, we observe, is announced for to-night, and Dave's heart will, we hope, be gladdened by seeing a crowded Saturday evening house.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,—COLABA.

*3rd Sunday after Easter—April 18th,* 1869.

11 A.M.—Litany. Holy Communion (Celebration). Sermon. Hymns 114 and 204.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 15 and 142, part III.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,—SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Litany and Choral Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 206 (Thee we adore, O hidden Saviour! Thee) and 111 (The Lamb's high banquet called to share).

Offertory in aid of the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education.

6 P.M.—Evensong, with Sermon. Hymns 137 (Three in One and One in Three), 187 (O help us, Lord, each hour of need), and 142, part II. (For Thee, O dear, dear country.)

THE HARBOUR.

THE Rev. Dhunjeeboy Nowrojee (a converted Parsee) will preach to-morrow at 11 o'clock on board the ship *Cashmere* (lying off the Apollo Bunder).

The Rev. James Paterson will preach to-morrow at 11 o'clock on board the ship *Erato* lying off the Boree Bunder.

These services are in connection with the Harbour Mission Union, and are conducted according to the Presbyterian form.

## MAJOR WADDINGTON.

*(Hindu Reformer.)*

MAJOR T. WADDINGTON, Educational Inspector Central Division, and officiating Director of Public Instruction, will leave India on sick leave on Saturday next (to-day). Major Waddington's connection with the Educational Department extends over six years. He has been Educational Inspector of the Central Division for upwards of four years, and during almost the whole of last year he has been Director, which important office he now vacates for the permanent incumbent. His career has been marked for straightforwardness and justice. He never shrunk back from his duty, however disagreeable it might be. It was owing to his just representations that the Educational Department got rid of Mr. George Russell of the Rutnagherry High School, and Mr. Burton of the Dhoolia School, both of them burdens on the State Treasury without being of the slightest use in dealing with questions, which came before him for decision as the Director of Public Instruction, he has never been influenced by color or creed. Major Waddington leaves behind him an untarnished reputation which will do credit to any officer under Government. In his administration he has by his strict and straightforward conduct proved a worthy son of the late Major General Waddington, Chief Engineer of the Presidency, who was known for the conscientious discharge of his duty. We hope Major Waddington will return to his Inspectoral duties with renewed vigour.

## JUDGE MOROBA CANOBA.

YESTERDAY, in the Court of the Fourth Judge of the Small Cause Court, Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba, a case was called in which Tulla Kessow and two others sued Dinshaw Burjojee and Rustonjee Manockjee to recover Rs. 48-13, the balance due on a promissory note for Rs. 50, given by defendants to plaintiffs on the 17th February 1868. On behalf of the first defendant, his brother Sorabjee appeared and stated that the former was unable to attend the Court on account of sickness. A certificate from Dr. Rustomjee Merwanjee, a Graduate of the Grant Medical College, was produced in Court, from which it appeared that the defendant had been suffering from fever. Plaintiff Tulla—"I saw the defendant walking yesterday evening at the sea shore." Mr. Moroba—"You saw the defendant yesterday evening?" Plaintiff—"Yes, I did see him." Mr. Moroba—"You yourself? Don't nod your head!" Plaintiff.—"Yes." Mr. Moroba—"Where?" Plaintiff—"At the sea shore." Mr. Moroba—"From the appearance of the defendant, you say he is not sick?" Plaintiff—"I say he is not sick." Mr. Moroba—"Was he walking, or in a palkee?" Plaintiff—"When I saw him he was walking." Mr. Moroba—"Was he walking himself or supported by any one?" Plaintiff—"He was walking himself." Mr. Moroba—"Did you speak to him at all?" Plaintiff—"I told him to settle the account." Mr. Moroba.—"Was there anybody with you?" Plaintiff—"I was alone." Mr. Moroba.—"Did anybody see him?" Plaintiff—"My brother saw him the day before yesterday." Mr. Moroba—"Who saw him yesterday between sunrise and sunset?" Plaintiff—"I saw him." Mr. Moroba (to defendant's brother)—"If he was really sick how could he have gone to the sea shore?" Defendant's brother—"He did not go out at all yesterday." Mr. Moroba—"Have you any evidence to prove that he did not go out yesterday?" Defendant's brother—"Yes." Mr. Moroba (to plaintiff) "If I believe the defendant's brother's statement you have perjured yourself. I will never give you any decree. From my forty years' experience I can say that Marwaree people never speak the truth before a court of justice. (To defendant's brother)—Go to the Police Court and lay an information against the plaintiff on a charge of perjury. I shall be glad to see him transported. I postpone the case, and hope that the defendant will prosecute the Marwaree in the Police Court." Mr. Moroba called the Marwaree forward and said his experience of this Court had shown that there was more perjury there than anywhere else. He had presided over half a dozen Courts. He had been in Guzerat for nine years, in the Deccan for six, in the Concan for four, and in Bombay more than three, and he believed that in this Court there was more perjury than in any other Courts. Let there be hundreds of appeals against his decisions, he did not care for them at all. He would not follow the practice of the Court. He was sorry that his predecessors had given fresh summons without making due enquiries. His principle was different. He did not look to the quantity of work but to quality.—The Judge postponed the case till the 3rd proximo.

In another case, in the same Court, Tyabally Abdooljee sued Nowrojee Rustomjee to recover Rs. 31-4-3, being the amount of goods sold and delivered on the 8th May 1868. The defendant said that he had paid plaintiff about forty rupees. Mr. Moroba—"Have you got any witnesses?" Defendant—"I have no witness." Mr. Moroba (to the interpreter)—"Don't make any enquiries, sir, you may sit down and interpret. Don't mislead the Court." Interpreter—"I am not making any enquiries, and I will not mislead the Court." Defendant—"I will bring my witnesses." Mr. Moroba—"I will fine you, sir, if you speak a word more, or put you out of Court." Defendant was here going to say something, when Mr. Moroba fined him six rupees, which he was told to pay in Court. Defendant expressed his inability to pay the amount, and the Judge ordered him to sit in Court. In about ten minutes afterwards he was told to go away. The Judge gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

## FORT POLICE COURT.—16TH APRIL.

[Before NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.]

THEFTS.—Jethmull Myachund was charged with stealing two mangoes belonging to Gungaram Crustnajee, and was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.—Juma Kherbhoy was sentenced to receive eight stripes for stealing a dozen of small combs, the property of Husson Isack.

## GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—16TH APRIL.

[Before R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.]

DESERTION.—Shaik Ismael Dada and two others, seamen of the British ship *Golconda*, were charged with deserting the ship without leave, and were sentenced to hard labour for three weeks each.

FALSE WEIGHT.—Visram Moroba, tobacconist, was charged with being found in possession of a false weight. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 15.

## BOMBAY (EUROPEAN) CITY MISSION.

A meeting in connection with this mission was held in the durbar room of the Town Hall on Thursday afternoon—Mr. C. E. Chapman in the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. T. Carss, after which one of the joint secretaries (Rev. D. Macpherson) read the annual report, which was as follows:—

"This Mission is conducted on the same principles as those of the London City Mission. Three European Missionaries are usually employed. For proof of the need for their work, it is necessary only to look at the ill-clad and dissipated Europeans sometimes seen moving along the public streets or lying on the ground under the fiercest heat of the sun. Our missionaries endeavour to reach such men in the bazaars, and to reclaim them to a right and useful life. The missionaries visit the coffee houses, the boarding houses, and small hotels in the native town,—also such places as the European General Hospital, the Strangers' Home, the Sailors' Home, the Pensioners' Home, and the House of Correction. One of them, Mr. Kobke, himself a fruit of the City Mission, is well acquainted with the German, Swedish, and Danish languages, and is thus able to labour efficiently among the many foreign sailors to be found in the Hospitals, at the Sailors' Home, and congregated at the Shipping Office or at the various Bunders. As one gratifying instance of good done by the mission, it may be mentioned that a young German, who was rescued from a reckless life through the instrumentality of one of the City Missionaries, after being employed as a catechist at Ahmedabad, has been enabled to enter the Basle Missionary Institution with a view to his becoming a missionary to the heathen. The missionaries' diaries tell of drunkards' being led to reform, to spend their evenings with their families instead of in public houses, and to read God's Word with their children; of sailors' being led to cease frequenting the grog-shop, to purchase Bibles, and spend their spare money usefully; of Germans, Swedes, and English being brought under the practical influence of Christian truth, changed in life and dying in peace; of friendless outcasts being helped and rescued. These results will commend the mission to all who would help to raise the fallen and to prevent the name of Christian from becoming a bye-word among the heathen. The ordinary mission expenses are as follows:—Monthly salary of three missionaries Rs. 295; house rent Rs. 104; conveyance, when necessary, on duty Rs. 65, peon Rs. 10—Total Rs. 474 or, including contingencies, Rs. 500 a month. The subscriptions however during the past year, including a special donation of Rs. 1,000, have been only at the rate of Rs. 270 a month. It has therefore been necessary not only to expend the whole balance (Rs. 2,368) remaining over from 1867, but to incur a debt amounting to Rs. 345-7-7 up to 31st December last. In these circumstances the committee are now obliged to make an earnest appeal to the Christian public of Bombay. They would simply state that they require for the effective working of the mission Rs. 500 a month, and would submit that this is but a small sum for the Christian community to subscribe to a mission which employs three European missionaries in the work of leading to Christ, and rescuing from crime and sin and misery our own too neglected countrymen living in the heart of this heathen city. A temporary vacancy has occurred on the mission staff, Mr. Bickers after four years' faithful service having been compelled by failing health to return to Europe. It is hoped that subscriptions will soon be obtained sufficient to warrant the appointment of a suitable successor."

After this report had been read.

The Rev. G. Bowen in a speech referring to the New York Missions, proposed the first resolution, which was—"That the benefits which have resulted from City Mission Agencies make it very desirable that the Bombay City Mission be maintained in a state of thorough efficiency."

Dr. Partridge, Presidency Surgeon, seconded, and in doing so referred to the work of the missionaries in connection with this mission. He then gave an interesting account of the tea meetings in London, and expressed a hope that this Bombay Mission would soon be better known, and that it would be supported in carrying out its desirable work.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

Mr. Poole then gave an account of the work of the mission in Bombay, and remarked that if such tea meetings, as had been referred to by Dr. Partridge were established in Small Colaba and elsewhere in Bombay, he felt assured many would be led to connect themselves with some place of worship and attend to the preaching of the Word.

Mr. Kobke also gave a short address, showing that the receptions the missionaries met with were not always of a kindly character, but that it was not uncommon to be saluted with a volley of empty bottles, tin pots, beef bones, earthenware and other missiles, on entering some of the European boarding-houses in the bazaars.

Dr. Joynt proposed the second resolution—"That as at least three agents are required for the efficient working of the Bombay City Mission, an effort be made to raise the subscriptions to Rs 500 a month, the sum required for the support of three Missionaries." In supporting this resolution he said that any one who had heard the previous speeches must admit the need for the mission, and any one acknowledging that would acknowledge the moral obligation on the community to support it. (Hear, hear.) They had heard a good deal from the moral view: he would make a remark on the financial aspect. He had recently visited the jails and House of Correction, and found that these were not full but overcrowded. Then the average number in the European General Hospital was 100, and of these three-fourths, belonged to the waifs and strays of society, brought there the victims of their own vice. Now, of course, these institutions were supported by the public money, and these men, wherever they were, must be supported; and he asked whether it would not be a good investment—to use a commercial phrase—to spend a little money to provide means for preventing these people from drifting to the jail and the House of Correction, or the Hospital? He submitted that it would. (Applause.) City Missions had been commenced by good and earnest men both of the clergy and of the laity. They were an appeal from the clergy for lay assistance in their work. Would, then, the laity refuse to hear the call in a time when sacerdotalism was rampant? They were not much affected with it in Bombay, but they knew that the spirit of the age would impose a sacerdotalism and offer only the semblance for true Christianity. The spirit of Christianity was thoroughly against that, and this mission was purely and thoroughly an evangelistic society—it sent its labourers to proclaim the simple Gospel which was proclaimed at the beginning in Jerusalem—it did not authorize its agents to interfere with the gentlemen who were ordained to the ministry—it did not recognize any possible sectarianism—it bade its agents read the Gospel in all parts of the city, in hospitals, and bazaars;—in short wherever the waifs and strays of society came there was the proper sphere of duty for the missionaries of this society (Applause.) Such was a general outline of the mode of procedure, and the committee had felt that two missionaries were utterly inadequate, and hence the resolution which he had read. In supporting that he would urge on all that their moral obligation, and even financial considerations, must tend towards giving greater support to the mission. He could not conceive why it was not better supported, and for those who only half knew of its existence, he would say that were the mission better supported, it would, like all kindred societies, do its best as an agency and leave the rest to Him who was the great patron of all missions, and while feeling no doubt its own imperfections would look through its incompleteness to His completeness, and through its restlessness to His Rest. (Applause.)

Captain Robinson seconded, and in doing so said he thought it was much to be regretted that the office-bearers of this young society should be compelled as they were to make appeals to the public for the various means which they required. He presumed there were very few present who would say that the City Mission was superfluous; but there might be some that took little interest in the mission and said it did no good. To the latter he was in a position to say that the servants of this mission reached classes that would not otherwise be reached. (Hear, hear.) They were specially intended to reach the houseless and friendless;—and to his own experience there were certainly hundreds of those in Bombay, or taking year on year, there was an aggregate of thousands of men who were houseless and friendless. But the society found that without more assistance they could not accomplish their primary object of getting at these people to bring before them the light which they wanted, and far less could they gain their second object of giving material assistance, save by some of their members who did so in a quiet way. With regard to the seamen, he was in a position to say that this society had been instrumental of very great good. (Hear, hear.) It was well known that sailors were, as a body, careless and thoughtless. The average number in this port was from 1,500 to 2,000 of all classes and nations. Now, happily there were two missionaries working in the harbour, but still with their best efforts it was very difficult for these to reach all the sailors. The services were announced in the newspapers, but there was a natural antipathy on the part of the sailors to go to service when afloat. They came ashore frequently, however, and then in many instances the missionaries of this Society were able to get at men who would otherwise not have been reached. Then they called at the hospitals, and though the sailor had his faults and follies, he was ever sensible of a kindness, and much good fruit might arise from a kindly word spoken to a sick seaman. He thought the Society should not be discouraged even under their difficulties, and trusted that every European would support it and bring it to the notice of his friends. Such missions were now attracting a much greater share of notice in European countries than they ever did before. Still wherever one went he heard them spoken of as bores, and therefore they should not be surprised if they found a coolness in Bombay. It was a matter of regret, but he thought they should not be discouraged, but rather by the means at their disposal, by every endeavour in their power, by their reports, meetings, and results show to the community that they had firmly established themselves as a society. (Applause.)

The resolution was then passed, and the Rev. D. C. Boyd next moved the appointment of the committee and office-bearers for next year.

Mr. Chauntrell seconded. He had known a good deal of the working of the London City Mission, and as this mission was treading in its footsteps he felt sure it was doing much good Bombay. It was astonishing what an amount of good might be done to a man when he was receiving a benefit from the hand of kindness, and it was very gratifying to find such a society as this at work with missionaries giving themselves up to the work of the church. He concluded by asking all who were present to give their aid to the society by their purse and their personal efforts, and by their sympathy with those who carried on the work of the mission. (Applause.)

The resolution was then passed, and the following will therefore be the office-bearers and committee for next year:—*Patron.*—His Excellency Sir W. M. S. V. Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I. *Committee.*—Rev. Geo. Bowen; Rev. D. C. Boyd; J. W. Brown, Esq.; C. E. Chapman, Esq., C.S.; F. D. Chauntrell, Esq.; W. S. Eccles, Esq., M.D.; F. G. Joynt, Esq., M.D.; Rev. W. B. Keer; W. P. Partridge, Esq.; J. Ranken, Esq.; Commander Robinson, I.N.; Rev. T. K. Weatherhead; Rev. Dr. Wilson; G. Ramsay Wilson, Esq. *Joint Secretaries.*—Rev. D. Macpherson; and J. Morris, Esq., C.E. *Treasurer.*—R. E. Bickerdike, Esq. *Missionaries.*—Mr. W. Poole, at Colaba, and Mr. W. Kobke, at Kalbadavie.

The Chairman then said that he did not think any one present that evening would regret the sacrifice they had made in responding to the invitation of the committee. There had been a two-fold object in asking them there—that they might hear some account of the work from those who laboured for the mission, and that they might stir up and encourage each other to assist the missionaries and further the work. He only wished there had been a better attendance at the meeting, but he hoped that there would be a report of the interesting proceedings published, and that that would be read by many who were not present. He hoped that the missionaries would take encouragement from the proceedings of that evening, and that every one present would go away feeling his obligation to the society. (Hear, hear.) How many privileges Christians had! They had a chain of missions around the world, they had their churches, and ministers, and ordinances. But at the same time they must not forget that many of their countrymen had special claims on them and had not those privileges open to the same extent: and as Christian men and women they ought to encourage and help this City mission. (Applause.)

On the motion of Dr. Rogers a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the meeting afterwards separated.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Sometime ago I wrote to you complaining of the cruelty practised by policemen in Bombay towards those who may have had the misfortune to fall into their power. You want me to authorise my statement, and so I send you my card, but at the same time I wish to inform you that a fresh instance of such cruelty I found the day before yesterday. I was passing by the Money School, at about 8-30 P.M., when I heard some one near the Sailors' Home cry out—"Assist me, somebody—this sepoy is killing me!" I was then in the company of a friend. Upon hearing the cry, both of us prepared to go near the Sailors' Home. But we were scarcely at the Bible Society's Book Depôt, when we saw a policeman (whose number we afterwards ascertained) firmly holding by the hand a Parsee with clothes all rent, and leading him to the house of a constable at Dhobie Talao. These two persons were followed, as is usually the case, by a crowd, from several of whom, upon enquiring, we learned that the Parsee was bawling out because the policeman was very cruelly beating him.

When we see and hear of such cruelties *openly* practiced by policemen, must we not suppose that a great deal more of it they must be practicing in the rooms made for prisoners at chowkies, where no one is able to see them commit a crime for which, if prosecuted, they are sure to be very severely punished? But a few days ago, at the Criminal Sessions, one of the prisoners complained of being beaten in prison by policemen and forced to confess the crime with which he had been charged; but unfortunately the poor fellow had no witnesses to prove the charge against the policemen.—Yours, &c., M.

### INDIAN AND AUSTRALIAN TIMBER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was not a little surprised to read in the papers, the other day, that the Bombay Railway Companies, failing to find in India woods sufficiently durable for railway sleepers, have resolved on procuring from Australia a supply of *Jarrah* wood, said to possess the requisite qualities of durability and imperviousness to white ants. Sir, the European engineers of the Company, whatever their qualifications in other respects, have, I believe, very little knowledge or experience of Indian woods, beyond those bad and immature sleepers supplied by *contractors*. Such generally soon perish and decay, and are attacked by white ants. Hence the engineers pronounce all Indian jungle woods to be bad and unfit for sleepers. Such a sweeping condemnation is hardly fair. Leaving teak aside, (which of course, has no superior in the world) I know of other kinds of wood, to be had in the inexhaustible forests of Malabar and Canara, but perhaps never imported into Bombay, quite as good as, if not superior to, the boasted Jarrah of Australia—wood that will stand well and last long either under ground or in water, and impervious to white ants, and well suited for sleepers. All offers to supply such have hitherto been rejected, owing to the ingorance of the engineers of the quality of such woods, and teak is the only *Indian* wood received. And yet they will go to the length of procuring Australian jungle woods, and also have the incredible folly of importing common *light* wood from Europe!—while they have enough of very superior wood within their own doors in India, and yet pooh-pooh it. I suppose the patient body of shareholders will have to pay the piper! How is it the Madras Railway Company do not complain about the jungle woods they use—they find them sufficiently durable. It is the Bombay Railway Companies that complain. I hope the statements above made will attract the attention of the proper authorities and induce them to give a fair trial to some of the woods I can name.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 15th April. VERITAS.

## RAILWAY RETURNS.

### BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 10th April 1869.

| Open 307¼ Miles. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 43,295 | 13 | 5 |
| Merchandize | 72,968 | 6 | 8 |
| Back Bay Earth Trains | 154 | 6 | 6 |
| Electric Telegraph | 1,001 | 10 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 1,17,420 | 4 | 7 |
| Corresponding week in April 1868. Open 306 Miles. | | | |
| Coaching | 47,014 | 9 | 1 |
| Merchandize | 75,753 | 3 | 1 |
| Back Bay Earth Trains | 5,963 | 2 | 6 |
| Electric Telegraph | 1,073 | 6 | 6 |
| Total Rs. | 1,29,804 | 5 | 2 |
| Decrease | 12,384 | 0 | 7 |

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 11th April, 1869.

| Open 874 Miles. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 76,986 | 2 | 0 |
| Merchandize | 3,59,910 | 14 | 0 |
| Electric Telegraph | 1,334 | 8 | 0 |
| Earth Trains | 4,164 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 4,42,395 | 8 | 0 |
| Corresponding week last year open 873¼ Miles Total Rs. | 4,33,259 | 14 | 9 |
| Decrease | 9,135 | 9 | 3 |

## SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS: 1869.

SIXTH DAY, FRIDAY, 16TH APRIL.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

FORGERY.—Francis Bernaldo, a dirty-looking Portuguese, was charged with forgery of three currency notes or using forged notes as genuine. The jury, without retiring, found the prisoner guilty, and His Lordship said he had been convicted on the clearest possible evidence. The community must be protected against such people as he who either forged notes or used them when forged; and therefore the sentence was that Bernaldo be imprisoned for three years.

ROBBERY.—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee was charged with robbery of two ornaments from an old woman. He pled guilty and was sentenced to imprisonment for three years.

THEFT FROM A MASTER.—Ali Ahmed Goolam Ahmep was charged with theft of property from his masters Meer Goolam Russool and Mahomed Ameer, tea and piece-goods merchants at Bombay, and shawl merchants, Umritsur. Mr. Budroodeen Tyebjee appeared for the prosecutors and showed that his case was that at the end of last year currency notes to the amount of Rs. 8,900 were stolen from a box on the prosecutors' premises in Bombay. Several persons were given in charge, but the case was withdrawn and latterly suspicions fell on prisoner. He one day disappeared from the others when at the mosque for prayers. In the middle of February, however, there was a reward of Rs. 2,000 offered in connection with a robbery in the Bank of Bombay, and a police officer stationed at Ahmedabad railway station, with regard to that matter, saw the prisoner loitering about. Not getting a satisfactory explanation, he arrested him and found in his possession notes and gold mohurs to the value of Rs. 8,175. One of the notes was identified by one of the prosecutors from having his name written across it in Persian.

He was found guilty of receiving stolen property and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

BITING OFF A WOMAN'S NOSE.—Mahadoo Balajee pled guilty to a charge of biting off the nose of a woman who had formerly been his mistress and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

CUTTING OF A WIFE'S NOSE.—Ramjan Curreembux was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for cutting off his wife's nose with a razor, to which charge he had pled guilty.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—Yessoo Heerajee was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for house-breaking which charge he admitted.

This closed the business, and the Court rose at six o'clock.

IT was proverbial a few years ago that a negro, however terrible his condition, very rarely in this country committed suicide; but the equal rights mania has produced its effect. We have observed a number of cases of negro suicide recently.—*New York Herald.*

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

*Wednesday, 14th April* 1869.

[Before the HON'BLE SIR RICHARD COUCH, Chief Justice, and MR. JUSTICE NEWTON.]

Special Appeal, No. 65 of 1869.

APPA WALUD KASHINATH, *vs.* VITTOBA WALUD TUKARAM.

This was a special appeal from the decision of Mr. S. N. Tagore, acting Assistant Judge at Ahmednuggur, in appeal No. 356 of 1868, reversing the decree of the Moonsiff of Kada.

The plaintiff Appa sued the defendant Vittoba to recover possession of certain premises alleged to have been let to him.

The defendant denied that the premises were let to him by the plaintiff and pleaded occupation for ten or twelve years.

The Moonsiff, Azum Narayan Govind Apte, after adjourning the case several times for the settlement of issues, sent for the papers in another suit (No. 2239 of 1864) from the Judge's Court, and on their receipt decided the case in the plaintiff's favour without recording any issues, as he considered that the defendant's admission and the rent note in the other case were quite sufficient and rendered further enquiry unnecessary.

In appeal the Assistant Judge reversed the decree on the ground that the former suit in which the admission was alleged to have been made was not *inter partes*, that the rent note relied upon was not stamped, and that there was no other evidence, oral or written, to prove the plaintiff's title.

In special appeal to the High Court Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradass contended for the appellant Appa, that under the circumstances of the case the Assistant Judge was wrong in reversing the Moonsiff's decree without giving him an opportunity to produce all his evidence.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen appeared for the respondent.

His Lordship the Chief Justice:—The course which the Moonsiff took in this case in deciding in the plaintiff's favour without fixing the issues prevented the plaintiff from giving evidence, and had the plaintiff asked that his evidence might be taken the Moonsiff would have refused the application. In appeal the Assistant Judge found that the evidence upon which the Moonsiff decided was not sufficient to justify the decision. He should therefore have given the plaintiff an opportunity to produce his evidence, because until the Assistant Judge pronounced his opinion the plaintiff could not know that other evidence was required so as to tender it. This was not a disposal of the case by the Moonsiff on a preliminary point excluding any evidence of fact, and therefore section 351 of the code of Civil Procedure does not apply to it, and therefore it would not be right for the Appellate Court in such a case to remand the suit for retrial, since section 352 of the Code limits the power of remand to cases falling under section 351 only. The course which the Assistant Judge ought to have adopted was to exercise the power given by section 355 of the Code. This section applies not merely to a case where the lower Court has refused to take evidence, but also where there is a substantial cause for taking further evidence; and here there was a substantial cause not only to justify but to require the admission of additional evidence by the Assistant Judge. We therefor reverse the decree of the Appellate Court and remand the case to be dealt with in accordance with this judgment.

Mr. Justice Newton—I concur.

## A SERMON TO THE DEAF AND DUMB.

IT is now the time for the sermon, and in this is the marvellous power of this physical language still more displayed. As the preacher, of course, is full of his own thoughts, a different set of phrases clothes them, and a different set of symbols is needed to make them known. He cannot be more rapid—one would think he must be panting now, ready to throw himself prostrate upon the floor,—he cannot be more picturesque, but he is (or we fancy he is) more homely, and it seems that he has left poetry, as it were, and is manipulating to us now in prose. He appears to saw, cut, screw, fold, pat, mix, knock, fondle; to hang himself, cut his head off, pull his beard, pluck out his heart, recover, smile, assure every one he is not hurt, blow bubbles, and draw ropes. He appears to tie, twist, twirl, rub, wring, iron, make pies and puddings, hold them up to be admired, congratulate himself that they have turned out so well. There is danger (it seems to us) of a wreck; he sees the peril, cheers on the men, throws a rope to them, rejoices that they see it, hauls it in, comforts us that it is coming, hauls in still more, and hauls and hauls again, and then snaps off the simile, and is as precipitate over something else. He might be a necromancer, making pastime of occult science. He throws a ball and catches it; taps himself upon the chest; defies, vanquishes, shrinks, expands; pulls a hair out of his mouth; conjures; throws up a ball again; throws up three or four; pulls more hairs; turns supposed handles somewhere about his ribs; sahkes his hands, smoothes them; acts "Nonsense! pooh! presto! gone!"—climbs, sinks; lifts up his thumbs, lowers them; strikes his fore-finger, his second, his third, his fourth; knocks together his palms; blows; open his mouth, and shuts it; strikes his forehead, his nose, his chin; and yet never once is a buffoon, or crosses the line beyond which is contempt. His emphasis is surprising. He lays his two hands to beat down the air, and does it as if no one could deny the end; he returns to his velocity of fingering, and then presses down the air again; he is busy above his head, and towards his feet, and among his puzzlement of long and little fingers; and then is pressing out his outstretched hands convincingly once more. His joints seem multiplied in his miraculous celerity, and we grow giddy with looking at his energy and despatch. There has been no break in his movements, let it be remembered. No Litany has changed the order, with the congregation joining in response. No grand old hymn has woven every one into harmony, and made but a single soul out of all those here assembled, with the beauty of its sacred chords. The preacher has had to go on and on, with no comma but those his supple hands have marked, and with his whole labour almost one long continuous phrase. No words can successfully paint his intricate action; no pen can describe his entangling, his involution, his perplexing and pliant skill. He his so expert, so facile, so swift, so fleet, he fills us with ever increasing wonder, and forces us to think it is we who are imperfect, and not he who leaves us so deeply impressed.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

## PROMOTION IN THE NON-PURCHASE CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—As the Army Estimates are now before the House of Commons I wish to draw attention through your columns to the absence of any provision in them for an improved system of retirement in the non-purchase corps.

It will be remembered by all who are interested in the efficiency of the scientific corps that during last Session a committee of the House, of which Mr. Childers was chairman, after a careful and protracted inquiry into the matter, condemned in the most unqualified manner the present system of retirement, and proposed an improved scheme whereby it was anticipated that a constant flow of promotion would be maintained throughout all ranks, and the present stagnation gradually removed. This proposal received the attention both of the public and the House, and the conclusion drawn from the Secretary of State's answers, when questioned on the subject in the House, was that provision would be made for this scheme, or for a modified form of it, in the Estimates now under consideration.

How grievously disappointed all those most interested now are can readily be imagined, and there is no doubt that the apathy and indifference which are the necessary consequence of a lengthened continuance in a subordinate position in any pursuit in life has been in this instance greatly aggravated by this method of treating the subject—a method by which the gloomy details of the picture have been brought prominently into view, and no attempt made to relieve the subject by light.

It is worthy of notice that the inquiry into the matter was occasioned by it becoming known, principally through General Lefroy's able pamphlet,* that the officers of the Royal Artillery had set on foot a bonus scheme which should be free from any of the objections commonly advanced against the "purchase system." This, as a purchase system, the committee condemned, looking fordward, no doubt, to a time when purchase will be entirely done away with; but there can be no question that officers in the Line, having money at their command, and having always regarded this money as a means for advancing their promotion, will continue to pay sums of money to induce their seniors to retire long after the so-called purchase system is abolished. Why not, therefore, encourage this system in the Artillery? It seems hardly just that a body of officers who are willing to expend their money for their own advancement and for the good of the service should be discouraged from doing so, and that those who discourage them should themselves make no effort to accomplish the end in view.

Mr. Childers, the mover of the inquiry last Session, is now fully occupied with the affairs of the Navy, but there must surely be some other influential members of the House who take a sufficient interest in the efficiency of the scientific corps, to ask why the present Administration have seen fit to abandon a course which was shown during last Session to be so urgently called for, and which was understood to be postponed merely from a pressure of other important business?—I am, &c.,

EXPECTANS.

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* *An investigation of the present prospects of the junior officers of the Royal Artillery, &c.,* printed at the Royal Artillery Institution

## TRUE AND FORCED FUN.*

AMONGST the many things of which 'demand' raises the price, because it increases the competition while failing to cause any economy in the modes of manufacture, the raw product itself being absolutely limited in quantity, is fun. The number of comic journals which make us more melancholy than the most dismal sermons increases year by year, though their names are always varying, because each in turn which fails to draw to it any perennial supply of humour or wit, goes out like a will o' the wisp almost as soon as it is seen. The truth is that people are apt to forget that there are two and only two genuine sources of laughter,—playfulness of heart, so far as it is really genuine,—and that much deeper faculty of the true wit or humourist, which is often in fact rooted in the most sombre temperament—one having a keen apprehension of the deeest intellectual or moral incongruities of life, and the art of grouping them in the most striking and sudden contrasts. The veriest nonsense,—if it be true sunshiny nonsense,—nonsense that springs of lightness of heart,—such nonsense as Mrs. Eliot spoke of when she said,—

"Sense may be all true and right,
But Nonsense thou art exquisite!"

will have a charm of its own, if it is indeed, an air-bubble rising from the depths of inward gaiety. No one can help laughing at many of the bits of pure nonsense in Mr. Lear's book of nonsense, such, as for instance:—

"There was an old man of Vienna
Who lived upon tincture of senna!
When that didn't agree, he took camomile tea,
That nasty old man of Vienna!"

for you can hardly conceive that coming from anything but a real depth of inward gaity. But that is neither wit nor humour,—it is the mere cap and bells of a mind utterly careless of everything but indulging its own most extravagant freaks of association. It is not the incongruities themselves that amuse you; they act only indirectly, by bringing before you the buoyancy of the mind which caught so joyously at the absurdest flight of images within its reach. On the other hand, wit and humour proper, amuse not by suggesting the state of mind of which they are the index, but by the bsolute of the incongruities they start and enforce. When Charles Lamb said to the old lady who had ended her long prosing about the virtues of her favourite hero by saying, "I know him, bless him!" "Well, I don't; but damn him at a hazard;" or, on hearing the sonata some young lady had been playing was a very difficult piece of music, replied, "Difficult! I wish it were impossible;" or said to the scientific farmer who asked him how the crop of turnips was likely to turn out, that "it depended," he believed, "on the boiled legs of mutton"—our amusement springs not from the vision of the state of mind which gave birth to these remarks, but from the depth of incongruity into the heart of which you are led so naturally. These two sources of real fun,—that which infects you with a certain joyousness and gaiety of heart, and that which leads you unawares into the depths of a profound intellectual or moral incongruity as if you were treading the most beaten path of logic or common sense,—correspond, of course, to two sources of bad and unlaughable fun, the noisy nonsense which doesn't come from the heart, and the incongruities which are the result of deliberate and calculated exaggeration or disproportion,—which are *manufactured*, just as the caricature of the same type is manufactured, by deliberately making the nose very big, or the legs very thin, or the stomach very globular, or the eyes very round, or the head very heavy, or by any other device of an equally brilliant description for distorting the figure.

Two books in satisfaction of the great demand for fun which exists here, as in most other civilized communities, lie before us, one of which seems very fairly to illustrate what the true fun is which arises from true gaiety of mind with a certain moderate share of humour, and the other what the forced fun is,—the fun totally devoid, if not of even a spark of gaiety, at least of the power of naturally expressing it,—and how vast the gulf between either wit or humour and mere deliberately calculated disproportion and exaggeration. The *Carols of Cockayne* contain many pieces that are not very good, that at best you can only smile at doubtfully, but contain also some of true lightness of heart and showing a true sense of the superficial incongruities of life. What, for instance, could be more gay and bright in its way than this on cod-liver oil?

"On the bleak shore of Norway, I've lately been told,
Large numbers of cod-fish are found,
And the animals' livers are afterwards sold
At so many 'pfennigs' per pound;
From which is extracted, with infinite toil,
A viillainous fluid called cod-liver oil!

"Now, I don't mind a powder, a pill, or a draught—
Though I mingle the former with Jam—
And many's the mixture I've cheerfully quaff'd
And the pill I have gulp'd like a lamb.
But then I envelope my pills in tin-foil,
And I can't do the same with my cod-liver oil!
"In the course of my lifetime I've swallow'd enough
To have floated a ship of the line,
And it's purely the fault of this horrible stuff
That I've ceased to enjoy ginger wine.
For how can you wonder to see me recoil
From a liquor I mix'd with my cod-liver oil?
"There are few deeds of daring from which I should quail—
There are few things I'd tremble to do—
But there's one kind of tonic that makes me turn pale,
And quite spoils my appetite, too;
But, you see, just at present, I've got none to spoil—
So I don't mind alluding to cod-liver oil!"

The seriousness of the patient's complaint that he cannot treat his cod-liver oil as he does his pills, and envelop it in tin-foil,—and the gravity with which he accuses 'this horrible stuff' of having caused him to 'cease to enjoy ginger wine,' on the ground that it had become subjectively associated in repeated acts of consciousness with cod-liver oil,—in a word, that, as Sir William Hamilton would say, in re-integrating the state of consciousness in which he had last tasted ginger wine, he unfortunately recovered also the taste of this 'villainous fluid,'—is a very fair example of a piece which suggests true playfulness of mind, mixed with a light and superficial but genuine vein of humour also. Again, the waywardness of joyous caricature,—the caricature which springs from a really buoyant spirit,—is very fairly expressed in the first ballad about those twins who during the process of being washed by nurse, 'got completely mixed,' a confusion which ended tragically indeed, since—

"When I died—the neighbours came
And buried brother John."

In these and others of Mr. Leigh's ballads the fun is genuine of its kind, though of a light kind; it gauges a true gaiety, and it presents a few of the lighter and more glaring incongruities of life with a really whimsical force.

On the other hand, take these *Bab Ballads*. What terribly forced capers the poor ballad-writer cuts, and with what fearfully and laboriously disproportioned illustrations he tries wearily to lighten his ponderous inanity! Read, for instance, "Ben Allah Achmet; or, the Fatal Tum,"—it is too long and too utterly inane for quotation,—but this is the sort of thing:—

"I once did know a Turkish man
Whom I upon a two-pair-back met,
His name it was Effendi Khan.
Backsheesh Pasha Ben Allah Achmet.

"A Doctor Brown I also knew—
I've often eaten of his bounty—
The Turk and he they lived at Hooe,
In Sussex, that delightful county!

. . . . . . . . . .

"One day that Turk he sickened sore
Which threw him straight into a sharp pet,
He threw himself upon the floor
And rolled about upon his—carpet.

"It made him moan—it made him groan,
And almost wore him to a mummey:
Why should I hesitate to own
That pain was in his little tummy!

"At length a Doctor came and rung
(As Allah Achmet had desired)
Who felt his pulse, looked up his tongue.
And hummed and hawed, and then inquired:

"'Where is the pain that long has preyed
Upon you in so sad a way, sir?'
The Turk he giggled, blushed, and said,
'I don't exactly like to say, sir.'

"'Come, nonsense!' said good Doctor Brown,
So this is Turkish coyness, is it!
You must contrive to fight it down—
Come, come, sir, please to be explicit.'

"The Turk he shyly bit his thumb,
And coyly blushed like one half-witted,
'The pain is in my little tum'
He, whispering, at length admitted."

where the joke consists, we suppose, if joke there be, in this extraordinarily delicate verbal equivalent for the intestinal canal, the shyness of the Turk in alluding to that part of his frame, and the small type in which this shyness is expressed. And all this is accompanied by pictures worthy of the jokes illustrated, wherein the Turk is represented as an exaggerated head and beard, with goggle eyes, in an arm-chair, and Dr. Brown by a head like Punch's, surmounting a body barely larger than the head. This vulgar sort of thing makes us, we confess, profoundly melancholy. There is no reading anywhere so dismal beyond expression as the writing which is intended to produce a grin and which uniformly fails in doing so. Take another ballad, which begins thus:—

"Oh list to this incredible tale
Of Thomson Green and Harriet Hale;
Its truth in one remark you'll sum—
'Twaddle twaddle twaddle twaddle twaddle twum.'"

and which, for anything we see, might better have ended there or been absolutely confined to the admirably accurate line, "Twaddle twaddle twaddle twaddle twaddle twaddle twum!" though we do not entirely grasp the force of the final monosyllabic affix. Putting big heads on infinitesimal bodies, expanding large cravats till they weigh down the person, extending noses till they become impossible, widening eyes till they are idiotic, and so forth—such are the artistic resources of this jocose artist, who illustrates himself; and such, too, are the literary tricks by which he excites the merriment,—if merriment, indeed, they can cause,—of his readers. It is all very melancholy, this. We have not found a single line in the book which expresses either a subtle sense of incongruity as distinguished from a calculated and vulgar distortion, or a really buoyant and playful heart. It is all screams of forced mirth and coarse exaggerations of the grotesque into the impossible. Somehow, it is not the *failure* of this sort of thing which depresses one so profoundly,—the mere possibility of its success would depress one more,—it is the utterly *unnatural* character of the comic taste from which it proceeds and to which it appeals, as if mere discordant peals of sound from the throat,—the only kind of laughter which it could produce,—were any enjoyment, or could even be mistaken for enjoyment, by any human being. A book like this affects us simply as one of the *morbid* characteristics of the age,—as preaching adapted to provoke hysterical and fanatical bursts of emotion in a sensation chapel or church would effect us,—or as tales of "The Band of Midnight" class in penny or halfpenny journals affect us. If they really amuse in any sense, it is simply the sign of an appetite for distortion, a proof that the time is out of joint. If they do not in any sense amuse, then they only show to what convulsive feats certain unhappy authors are reduced, rather than give up the hope of attaining literary notoriety by intellectual monstrosities.—*Spectator.*

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* *Carols of Cockayne.* By Henry S. Leigh. With numerous Illustrations, by Alfred Concanen and the late John Leech. London: J. C. Hotten.

*The Bab Ballads: Much Sound and Little Sense.* By W. S. Gilbert. With Illustrations by the author. London: J. C. Hotten.

## A WHIST REMINISCENCE.

BY AN OLD HAND.

*(Blackwood's Magazine.)*

THE tyrannies through which we have passed in our youth—I do not speak of mere boyhood—unquestionably leaven our dispositions in after-life, engendering stores of resentment in this man, crushing some high aspiration here, and sowing seeds of oppression and severity there.

Which of us cannot recall from the nursery, the schoolroom, the play-ground, and, later on, from the quadrangle, the lecture-room, the "eleven," or the examination-hall, down to the very day when we made our first bow to the Speaker, some one—there may have been many, but some especial one—whose force of ability, or, oftener still, of will, gained over us an ascendancy that amounted to despotism, so that his mere approach, his cough heard at a distance, his footsteps, his merest word of salutation, and a direct and palpable effect on us—just as in chemistry some strong ingredient will have, evoking new combinations or neutralising those already in existence?

Be of what mould we may, these people exert a wonderful influence over us. They arouse resistance in this one, temper down disobedience in that, and to all they shadow forth something of that stern taskmaster the world, whose teachings are rarely imparted without their price in suffering.

I have a lively recollection of one such tyrant in my school-days—it seems as if I was removing a weight from my heart as I record him: he was a writing-master. At this moment—and I will not say how many years have filled up the interval—I can recall him as he stood behind me watching the up-and-downward course of a pen that trembled as I held it; and whenever a thickened hair-stroke or an unfinished e occurred, I feel, even now, the sharp point of that ivory-tipped penknife as it pierced into my scalp, and as I, in my ignorance of anatomy, believed into some tender part of my brain, maddening me alike with anger and with agony.

He was a cruel—a constitutionally cruel—old monster, and felt actual pleasure in the pain he inflicted. If I have been the curse of such friends as correspond with me, and the misery of my printer, I owe it all to this man and his penknife.

There are people who think these things are good for us—that all these early sufferings and miseries are wholesome exercises, and an admirable preparation for that "rough and tumble game" we call Life. The same order of people are they who tell us not to venture near a fire before going out into the cold—an ignorant dictum we hear even to this day, though it has been proved over and over again that the greater the amount of heat imbibed, the longer will the organisation repel the access of cold; and so, in morals, we may rest assured the more of good, of all that is noble, worthy, trustful, and kind, we can imbibe in youth, the longer will our stock last us on our way through the world.

It is a fact—not a very flattering or consolatory fact—that our dispositions are greatly at the mercy of the people who gain a certain ascendancy over us. We are not what we might be by nature, but what the accident of the association makes us. When we see a man trusting to some very weak faculty, or some very poor trait of his character, we may rest assured that he owes the misdirection to extraneous influence; and some unconscious imitation of a quality that would not harmonise with the rest of his nature, is not uncommonly the destruction of many an honest fellow.

Half of what we stigmatise as affectations, are nothing more than these attempts at imitation. Some man gains a power over us by a quality, either attractive in itself or covetable by us, because very unlike any we possess. He is witty and ready-minded, while we are dull and slow-thinking; he is clear-headed and logical where we are addle-headed and unreasoning; he is prompt and rapid where we hesitate and ponder: and without ever asking ourselves if such gifts would suit us, or if we should know how to employ them, we straightway set to work to ape and assume them.

What is a bore but an abject ill-discriminating imitator of some agreeable talker who once captivated him in conversation? He fancied he saw how the trick was done, and they amongst whom he tried it perhaps believe him. Very poor conjuring is "high magic" for the mass of mankind; and he whom you or I would deem an intolerable nuisance has a set where he is regarded as a man of original mind and an able talker. The Indians who love spangles and brass buttons are not confined to the South Seas; or if they were, it would be an evil day for monthly magazines.

I believe that the age we live in is remarkably characterised by this vice of imitation. There is not a popular actor, preacher, artist, or author who has not his scores of followers, treasuring up every mannerism that disfigures, and every trick of style that betrays, him. Spurgeonism, Buckstoneism, are general; and half the flippancy of our lighter literature is an attempt to rival the wit of an incomparable humorist.

I have a right to speak on this theme, for never was a man so cursed by this demon of imitation. It is not merely that I pick up every detestable peculiarity around me, but I catch every mood and every accent. Just as there are people who never pass the precincts of an infected district without taking the prevailing epidemic, so is it with me as regards any trick of manner or any trait of style. If I walk with a lame man, I invariably limp; and I once came home from a visit to an ophthalmic hospital with an obliquity of vision that terrified my whole family.

Of how I have suffered from this tendency the following incident shall tell: Having somewhat overtaxed my strength in reading for honours, by the advice of my doctor I gave up work, and set out for North Wales. His counsel was to select some quiet spot unfrequented by strangers, where I might be certain to keep easy hours, and suffer no impairment to my strength by the habits of society. "Bored you may be," said he, "but bear that; take plenty of walking exercise, live simply, let your mind lie fallow, and I'll answer for it, in two months you'll be perfectly yourself again.

I fixed on Bettws. It was a beautiful spot, with a neat little country inn, close by a trout-stream—Snowdon in front and Cader Idris in the distance. It had also another quality, not without its charm for me—it was a miracle of cheapness. For five shillings a-day I was to be "taken in and done for"—the only condition not to my taste being, that I should take my dinner in company with two other guests, who, though absent when I arrived, were daily expected to return.

They were, I learned, a retired major and his daughter, whose habit it was to repair to this place every year, attracted by its complete seclusion.

After all, thought I, my doctor could scarcely demur to this small amount of human intercourse, which threatens neither late hours nor dissipation; nor am I likely to catch up any new trick of manner from people I simply see at dinner.

They arrived at last. The major, a tall, upright, stern, testy old soldier, with white hair brushed rigidly back, and two enormous and bushy black eyebrows. These white-haired men with black eyebrows have something very significant about them. I don't know what it is, but they certainly "impose," and I have always felt a certain awe as regards them. His daughter I should have pronounced decidedly handsome had I never seen the father, but the likeness recalled him so perfectly and so painfully as to spoil the effect of her face. They were both well-bred and well-mannered, but the stiffest and most unbending people I had ever met. Though we dined together every day, our intimacy made no progress. A formal salutation was exchanged as we met, a few words followed, and we would take our seats at table, Major Crossley at the head, his daughter at one side, I at the other. Too polite to conduct a conversation between themselves to my exclusion, the father and daughter seldom spoke, except in some direction to the servant who waited on us; and I, equally guarded not to obtrude, preserved a similar silence; so that the meal passed off often without a word uttered amongst us.

"I have the honour to wish you a very good evening, sir," would say the Major.

"Good evening, sir," softly spoke the daughter; and I, faithfully following the stern example set me, would bow with great deference as I held the door for them to pass out, faintly muttering what was intended to express a reciprocity of "good-evenings."

If this reserve pained me, and almost offended me, it was not quite without reason. Precaution at first was all natural and justifiable, but surely when meeting a man every day, and having the testimony of their own senses that he was not obtrusive and unmannerly, really, thought I, without any compromise of their dignity they might vouchsafe some show of that courtesy which makes intercourse easier, and yet involves no future responsibility. If I inwardly resented their manner towards me, that did not prevent my imitating it to the most minute degree; and I found myself unfolding my napkin, filling my wine-glass, and dividing my cheese, with a most absurd likeness to the Major's performance of these acts. To such an extent did I carry my rivalry of their coldness, that when one evening a terrific thunder-storm broke forth at dinner-time, and prevented their usual stroll, the old soldier, after seeing his daughter withdraw, offered me a cigar. I stiffly declined the politeness, and actually deprived myself of a smoke rather than be his debtor.

"Perhaps you object to tobacco, sir," said he, hesitating to light his cigar.

"By no means; I am an inveterate smoker—that is," said I, hastening to correct the rudeness of my speech, "when in my usual health."

"I will, in that case, avail myself of your permission," said he, seating himself at a window and pouring forth a volume of blue vapour that tortured me with envy.

In my impatience I arose and walked the room up and down, down and up, after the manner of those caged creatures who probably fancy they are exhibiting patience and self-control while nursing and fomenting the rage that is consuming them.

"When the weather breaks the place is dull here," said he, slowly.

"Infernally dull," said I, with a half-savage energy.

"And when the rain once sets in it never knows when to leave off," said he, not noticing the emphasis of my remark.

"The only thing to do then is to get away," said I, curtly.

"As you observe, sir, it is the one resource."

"They told me to come down here without books, without fishing tackle, without anything," said I, maddened by I know not what impulse to talk of myself; "told me it was the way to regain health and strength and spirits: and so it might if I had been born a goat and was sent back to my native mountains; but as a man with human feelings, human wants, and human sympathies, what I am to do in such a place is more than I can imagine."

"You are bored, perhaps," said he, brushing the ash off his cigar and looking lovingly at the stump of it.

"Bored! I should think I am bored," exclaimed I, boiling over, as a man will when provoked by an unsympathising coldness—"bored to the last limit of a long endurance. And if I live through it,"—here the young lady entered with shawls on her arm, but I was too much excited to arrest my eloquence—"If I live through it, it will be to preserve the hideous memory of these misty mountains as a terrible nightmare—a thing of shadowy depression only wanting force to become temptation, and yet strong enough to be the source of misery for a life long."

"Doesn't that remind you of Jacob, Margaret?" said the Major, coldly.

"Very like Jacob," was the cold rejoinder.

"And who the —— I mean, who might Jacob be? I suppose not the Biblical of that name?" said I, in a tone of sarcasm.

"Jacob was a nephew of mine," resumed the Major. "Ecles Jacob of the 8th Fusiliers. Had an attack very like yours. Never much of a reader—education sadly neglected—and something wrong with the spine."

"And a chronic opthalmia," chimed in the daughter.

"I remember now—so he had. It was for that they stopped the lessons. Never took to field-sports. Could not be taught to ride. Would always tumble over, off-side—no taste for anything."

"Only Berlin wool, papa; he was fondest of [illegible] work."

"Berlin wool!" cried I; "the fellow [illegible]

"He rather liked the accordion [illegible] mildly. "He played 'Bells upon the [illegible] Ratcatcher's Daughter.'"

"An accomplished man, on the [illegible] a sneer.

"One could scarcely say th[illegible] lities."

"And his case, you rem[illegible] I, trying to suppress any[illegible]

"Well, sir, in a me[illegible] was like yours; he h[illegible]

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and his paroxysms of strong passion. He had his delusions. He thought at one time—I forget what he thought he was."

"The Sphinx, papa—the Sphinx of Egypt," said she, sharply.

"To be sure, I remember him, now—how he would sit with his legs under him, and resting on his hands in front."

"That is, he was insane—a madman!" cried I, angrily.

"No, there was no madness—there were delusions, only delusions. When there was a question of selling out, they found he knew to a shilling what he ought to get for a company in a depot-battalion. But for all that, without our treatment of him he'd never have rejoined the regiment in Canada."

"It was, then, through your treatment he recovered?"

"Papa has cured twenty-three," said the young lady; "one of them had long believed himself a sheep, and was regularly shorn every autumn; and they now look on him as one of the safest in the Portland."

"The Portland! Is it the club or the penitentiary?"

"The club, sir, and at the four game."

"Whist?"

"Of course, sir—whist."

I will not follow out the dialogue that ensued; enough if I say that the Major was an enthusiastic on the subject of whist. According to him, whist was to the mind what pleasurable exercise was to the body. It was the wholesome employment of faculties which should neither be overtaxed by severe application, nor suffered to rust by indolence and neglect. To supply his own words, whist rests the weary, distracts the over-concentrated, elevates the hopeless, stirs the apathetic, making the grave light-hearted and the frivolous serious. Not only will the whist-player be a man of forethought and prudence, but a man of promptitude and action. Logical in all he does, he will reason on what he has to do in life, and on the means wherewith to do it; he will weigh well the benefits of co-operation and the merits of independent action, and will know when to be trustful and when suspicion means safety. So eloquently did he plead for his favourite pursuit, and such an elevation did he claim for its pretensions, that though I thought I had played the game, at least as men play it at college, I really began to feel myself a mere pretender—one of the base multitude at the door of the temple, but who had never been beneath the fane!

"I will not enter at large into your case, Mr. Keppel, said he; "I will simply take it that you find life dull and distasteful—your time drags heavily and the hours are wearisome. Come upstairs and try a rubber; we play the dummy game, and as you said you had played at the university, I believe I know the measure of your skill. Whist, as played by Oxford dons," added he, in a reflective tone, "is the last remnant of medievalism left in England." There was a solemn pomposity in his tone that amused me much, and I accepted his invitation to see more of it.

As for our game, it went over without anything remarkable. Once or twice, indeed, the Major's eyebrows went up very high at some card I led, and he took snuff impatiently as I hesitated about trumping a trick; but, on the whole, he preserved a grand dignity of manner that would have been very becoming on the Equity Bench.

I mention these traits *en passant*, for already had I begun, but without being aware of it, to imitate them. At tea we talked whist, and nothing but whist. I do not know on what authority he asserted it, but he said the Great Napoleon never could become a good player—he never could forgive his partner not having the precise card he needed; "and as for the present Emperor," said he, "he cannot be kept from peeping into the adversary's hand."

All English play he pronounced lamentable, French a shade better. The Poles were the great masters of the game. "Lemberg," said he, "is the Mecca of whist-players."

From that day forth, from rosy morn to dewy evening, my life was whist. The dawning of morning, the daylight sinking, the night's sad hours still found me—thinking of whist, whist, only whist.

We played three games, a sort of exercising canter, every day after breakfast; and I must say that, though my education at school and college revives many passages of sorrow and shame and suffering, putting them all together into one would not have equalled the misery of one of these mornings. The courtesy of the Major at our first performance was never renewed. It was the bland politeness of the schoolmaster to his "young friend" when he first entered the establishment. It was no longer—"Reflect a little, Mr. Keppel; would not your queen have been the better lead?" or "Don't you think you might have advantageously passed that card to your partner?"—it was now, "What, in the name of all that is addleheaded, made you trump there? Was it defect of eyesight or intellect led you to take my king? Do you always walk into a well if it is open? or, Why did you fall into that blunder with your ace?" Then he would tear his hair and rend his choker. I have seen him twice very close on apoplexy, and his vice was once actually thick and stertorous, as he begged me "Not to do that"—I forget what—"for the love of mercy."

In his virulent abuse of me he would not limit himself to my indiscretion at whist. It was my whole nature, moral and intellectual, he assailed. It was, Had I no sense of compassion—was I even bereft of all pity—did I forget the luckless individual who was linked to me as a partner—was I so engulfed in selfishness that I could not see his sufferings, or how had I managed to arrive at man's estate with the faculties of an infant? Could I not be taught the fact, that if eleven trumps were played out of thirteen, two, not six, remained? How did I hope to get through life with an intelligence of this order? Why would I persist in regarding my partner as my greatest enemy?

From the faults of my card-playing to the defects of my character was an easy transition. If I trumped high, I was a reckless spendthrift, or an ostentatious snob, eager to create an effect; if I trumped low, I was a mean-spirited poor devil, who hadn't heart to spend his income. If I took a trick I should have left to my partner, I was narrow-minded and distrustful, dead to every sense of companionship, and a mere egotist; and once, when I put an ace on my partner's king, he cried out, "If you should ever marry, sir, you will beat your wife!"

Why did I not pitch the cards out of the window, and the Major after them? is possibly the question the reader is asking himself; and I answer it for him. Margaret was there! Margaret's eyes were upon me, so beautifully tender, so imploring, so trustful—I was almost saying so lovely—that I felt I was enduring, all these trials for her sake. Just as knight-errants of old went forth to slay their dragon in honour of their ladye-love, so was I, figuratively, slaying my dragon; and a more terrible dragon than the demon of my own temper I cannot picture to my mind.

It is true, when I gained my own room and found myself alone I could not lie down to sleep: my temples throbbed; my hands tingled; I felt I had a debt of vengeance to acquit, and that even delay dishonoured me. It was only by recalling that sweet face, so much sweeter by the expression of tender solicitude it expressed, that I could at last compose myself to slumber. These hours of self-examination were as terrible tortures as I can conceive. Over and over have I asked myself what privilege lay in some pieces of painted pasteboard and a green baize cloth, that a man might utter over them what he would be shot for if he venture on elsewhere.

Would I have permitted, on any other pretext than the paltry one of a game, that this old prig should reflect on my mind, my memory, my reasoning faculty, or my judgment? On what other issue would I have sat still to hear myself reviled, ridiculed, and derided?

Of course I did not conceal these sufferings from Margaret. I told them all. I told her, too, how one consolation alone carried me through my missery, and that her sympathy and her affection it was that, like an angel leading through fire, brought me scathless through a conflict that all but mastered me.

"But you have got over the worst, dear Harry"—'twas dear Harry by this time—"don't show impatience now; don't give way when the goal is already within sight. Mind what he says of a long suit; don't be afraid of leading trumps from a weak hand, and we shall be happy yet."

Then we would read 'Evangeline' down beside the river, or 'Genevieve' under the beech-trees; and she would bring out her guitar, and warble in her own delicious contralto little snatches of Mendelssohn or Spohr,—tender, plaintive, deep-sinking melodies, that left more in the heart after them than all the florid brilliancies of Verdi.

My education had now mdae such progress that we only played of an evening, so that my days were passed in perfect bliss; for while the Major sat over a "problem," or sat engaged with his great book, 'Whist in its Ethical Relations', Margaret was always with me. She walked, rode, and fished with me. She was one of those frank natures that are eminently companionable: Perhaps I can convey a clearer notion of her when I say that she was one a man could be deeply in love with, and yet talk to of other things than his love.

She would bring me at times some message from papa—as, he would be glad if I would think over that fourth trick of the ninth rubber, and what would have come of it if I had not taken the trick; or a request that I should give him in writing my reason for "finessing" my knave of hearts; but she would utter these so sweetly, so smilingly, that I longed to whisper the answer on the lips that put the question. I'm not quite sure that I didn't do so on one occasion!

I had fully made up my mind to propose for Margaret; my courage was all the stronger that the Major had began to compliment me on my play. He had said, "That shows attention, sir. There was memory there;" and limited as this eulogy was, I am ashamed to say with what delight I heard it.

I made the pretence of its being my birthday—I know no more about my birth-day than I know of Hannibal's—but I made that the pretext for giving a little dinner with a display of long-necked bottles and flowers that were not common in our daily life. We were extremely jolly. Cliquot has some peculiar influence on the heart's action, and we all felt it. The Major had just told me that after a winter at Nice and an autumn at Lemberg I might conceive my education finished.

"You'll not be a Deshappelles, nor even a Kalergi," said he, "but with Grammont or Clay, or men of that stamp, you'll hold your own." And oh! was I not pressing Madge's hand as he said it? and did I not whisper in her ear, "My own! my own!" with a heartfelt significance? I knew she was mine—yes, I knew it. You ask me how, by what evidence, I knew this? and I answer you, How did Columbus know that, when daybreak came, he should see outlines of mountains that were not "fog-banks"? How did Nelson know that the French would come out from Cadiz, though his signal-lieutenant persisted in saying there were no ships of war there? How did Speke know, when he beheld Lake Nyanza, that he was gazing on the source of the Nile? What is that moral consciousness, higher than all evidence of testimony, that tells you your partner *must* hold a particular card? Explain these [illegible] me, and I will tell you why I knew Margaret's [illegible] was mine, and mine only.

[illegible] late over our wine. It was some choice Bra[illegible] I got down from my club by special favour, [illegible] r pronounced it matchless. Margaret [illegible], even while we smoked our cigars, [illegible] fee—most delicious coffee it was— [illegible] ot recall such happiness. I know [illegible] uch again. "What if we have [illegible] at parting,' as the song [illegible] who was not always correct [illegible] be Madge's partner, Keppel, [illegible] didn't like the proposition [illegible] lighted me; for, strangely enough, in all my course of instruction I had never played with Margaret yet as my partner.

"What shall we have on the game?" cried the Major, flushed with wine and jollity together. "Let it be something splendid." I need scarcely say that up to this we had never played for a stake. "If you lose, Keppel, you shall give me—what shall you give me?"

"Name your stake," said I, "and I'll name *mine*."

"Well, you shall give me your salmon-rod, landing-net, and all," said he, with a tone of elation.

"I'll claim my stake when I have won it," said I, colouring deeply; for I saw that he glanced at Margaret, whose face was now crimson.

"You shall have that privilege, sir," said he, quietly; and I felt a tremor run through me as I fancied he read my meaning.

We now took our places at the table in perfect silence, for there was a sense of solemnity over us all. The Major dealt, and turned a ten of diamonds. My heart bounded within me as he turned the dummy's cards. It was a miserable hand. Three low trumps, a queen third in spades, two insignificant clubs, the ace, and five small hearts.

My own cards were almost enough to win the game, and I led out a heart through his ace, saying, "Win your one trick, Major, and let me score the rest." Nothing but the very intoxication of success could exceed this ill-judged bravado.

"Do me the favour, sir, to play your own game, and spare me your comments on mine, said the old man, whose hands trembled as he arranged his cards. I was well accustomed to the intense and eager attention he was wont to bestow on the game, but never had I seen anything approaching to the eagerness he now displayed: he threw away the cigar he was smoking, and scrutinised each trick before it was turned, though a mere glance always sufficed with him to tell him what was played.

Margaret watched him with intense anxiety. She could not take her eyes from his face, and I saw that she was terrified lest the unusual strain should be hurtful to him. Once only did she glance at me, and then her look was painful in its expression of entreaty. Though all this troubled me, the triumphant joy at my heart rose above all—I already felt a victor, and what had I not won?

Margaret's agitation was now extreme. She had to be reminded when it was her turn to play, and then she threw her card down almost unconsciously. She trembled from head to foot, and at last her hand shook so violently that her cards escaped her grasp, and fell about the floor. She stooped to pick them up, and I, not less eager to help her than to have the opportunity of crouching down beside her, stooped down too, and we both met beneath the table. We must have been very awkward at gathering up the cards, for at last the Major cried out, "Is that operation not completed yet?" In my confusion at this rebuke, or perhaps in my agitation, I managed to let one of my own cards drop from my hand, and did not detect the loss as I took my place at the table.

"It is your turn to play, sir," said the Major to me, pointing to the card he had just led.

I looked hurriedly through my hand; he had played a heart, and I had none. To be quite certain, I looked again, and, now reassured, trumped his card. The old man seemed as if something had stung him. He won the trick that came next, and, to my astonishment, again returned to the suit I had trumped. And as he did so I cried out, "Further struggle is needless. Two by honours and three tricks make five; the game is won."

Margaret grew pale as death, as she watched her father's face.

"You have—how many tricks do you say, sir?" said he, trembling at every word.

"Three tricks and two by honours—five in all."

"Three and two certainly make five, sir, there is no question of that. Will you now do me the favour to let me see them?" and not awaiting my reply, he turned the cards out upon the table, and inspected them one by one. "Your score is all correct, sir; may I now see the cards in your hand?"

"There they are," said I, half defiantly, for I was somewhat vexed at all the distrust and hesitation. "There they are!"

"No, sir; I should say there they are not. There are but four cards,—you should have five."

"How is that—how can that be?" said I, in amazement.

"Simply this way, sir," said he, as, taking a candle, he stooped down and picked up a card from the floor—"here is the explanation!" And now his voice swelled into a note of triumph. "This is the five of hearts—the suit you have trumped, sir, not once, but twice. A more audacious revoke I never witnessed."

I lay back on my chair, sick, and almost fainting.

"A revoke," continued he, "has its penalty, and costs three tricks. Two revokes make six; the game is therefore mine. I have the honour to wish you a very good-night." I turned to look at Margaret, she was gone; when and how, I know not. I was stunned and stupefied to such a degree that I could not speak as he moved away.

Whether I sat there three minutes or three hours, I cannot tell; I have some vague recollection of having gone down to the river and taken a cold plunge, dressed as I was; after which I was collected enough to go to bed, and desire that I shoud not be disturbed till I rang my bell.

"What's the hour, waiter?" asked I, after a long dreamless sleep.

"A quarter past one, sir."

"Have they breakfasted? The Major, I mean, and Miss Crossley."

"They breakfasted at eight, sir; they were off by nine. The young lady told me to give you this."

I clutched the envelope; it felt hard and solid. I glowed with delight. I guessed it was her photograph. I turned round hurriedly to the wall and tore it open. It was a card with the words, "Count your hand before you score the game, M.," and on the reverse side was the fatal five of hearts.

I have lived to get over my passion, but have never touched a card since.

It often grieves me to think of all the indignities I submitted to for a wife, and how ignobly I lost her afterwards.

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**ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.**—Sale of a Mansion, Dwelling House, and Landed Property at Ootacamund. To be sold (under instructions from the Mortgagees acting under a power of sale) by Public Auction, towards the end of May, on a day to be fixed hereafter, unless previously disposed of by private sale or redeemed by the Mortgagor, in two lots.

LOT No. 1.

That capacious and superior terraced built Mansion on a stone foundation, known as the "Cedars," situated on the south-west side of the Lake, and within half a mile of the new Church, in the midst of beautiful grounds, together with numerous substantially constructed out-offices.

This Mansion comprises a very fine spacious hall, a handsome dining-room, pantry, study, two drawing-rooms, three beautiful bed-rooms, and ample dressing and bath-room accommodation, with excellent godowns, two large kitchens, a capital larder and two store-rooms, with two bed-rooms downstairs.

The out-houses comprise a large coach-house, extensive stabling, a gram shed, a servants' godown, six pig styes, a cow shed, a shed for bullocks and two lodges.

The grounds measure forty-three acres, one rood, twenty-two perches, and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts.

LOT No. 2.

That very desirable and valuable property known as "Awdry House," situated on the south west side of the Lake, in the vicinity of the "Cedars." The house is a substantial terraced building, recently repaired, and in very good order, affording plenty of accommodation suitable for all requisite purposes.

There are a dining and drawing-room, conservatory, two large and three small bed-rooms, five dressing and six bath-rooms, also a Matey's room.

There is excellent stabling for six horses, a coach-house, two kitchens, and ample godowns.

The grounds measure fifteen cawnies, twenty-two grounds, and two hundred and twenty-six square feet or thereabouts.

More detailed particulars will appear in future advertisements.

The title-deeds and ground plans can be inspected, and further particulars relative to the above properties can be obtained, on application to the undersigned.

PARRY & Co.,
Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, "Limited," Madras.

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## ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

### REDUCED SCALE OF CHARGES FOR BOOKS.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. have long had it in contemplation to reduce their scale of charges, but have hitherto been deterred by important considerations connected with the increasing expenses of keeping up Establishments in Bombay and the heavy rate of freight on Overland Consignments. In consequence, however, of the extension of business, the addition to the European Population of the Presidency, and the revision of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's tariff in favour of Importers, together with the facilities now afforded by that Company, they have the pleasure to announce that from this date they will offer the following advantages:—

NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS, whether supplied from Stock or procured from England, will be charged at a uniform rate of TEN ANNAS TO THE SHILLING; thus a book of which the published price in England is six shillings will be supplied at three rupees twelve annas; the same book procured from England through the post would cost four rupees. In the case of larger books, the result is nearly the same: a book published at £1 will generally weigh 3 lbs., costing in postage four shillings, or four shillings and eight pence; the total cost by this means would therefore be Rs. 13; purchased in Bombay the same book will cost Rs. 12-8. There will thus be, in future, no advantage in ordering books direct from England by post; and when the convenience of immediate supply is taken into consideration, in addition to the avoidance of all risk in transit. Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. respectfully submit that there will be a large balance of advantage in favour of their Customers.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co. are prepared to receive indents from SCHOOLS AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES, and to execute them at English prices plus the ordinary charges of import, for amounts of not less than £100.—Cash on delivery.

THE BOOK STOCK, after many valuable additions, especially to the LAW and MEDICAL shelves has been re-arranged and classified in a manner to facilitate selection. The latest publications are received by the Weekly Steamers, and nothing is omitted to keep the general reader *au courant* with the best Literature of the day.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. respectfully solicit inspection of their stock; a spare half hour may be pleasantly spent in looking over the shelves.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. would direct special attention to their Cash terms for Periodicals and Newspapers. A list of these Publications with the distinctive features of each, the English price and the rates at which they are supplied in Bombay or despatched to the Mofussil, may be had on application. A glance will show that Magazines are supplied at less than their cost when sent direct from England by post; for instance, any Shilling Magazine costs eight pence per month postage from England, making the total cost £1, or Rs. 10 per annum; the charge as per Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co.'s list, is Rs. 7-2 in Bombay or Rs. 8-10 by post into the country. Newspapers which are sent direct from England to addresses in India, are quoted at a small percentage upon the English cost and postage, though les than that charged by many English News Agents.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. trust that their old Friends and Customers will continue, and increase their favours, and that the Public generally will do them the honour to second their endeavours to deal fairly and justly by the Community.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co.'s Catalogues of the Library and of the Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments are still availble.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.
22nd March, 1869.

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**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fire premiums for | 1859 | £228,314 |
| Do. | 1861 | 292,402 |
| Do. | 1863 | 341,668 |
| Do. | 1865 | 414,733 |
| Do. | 1867 | 460,553 |
| Showing an increase over 1859 of | | £232,239 |

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Life premiums for | 1860 | £ 73,150 |
| Do. | 1862 | 105,703 |
| Do. | 1864 | 152,159 |

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to ending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

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## BANKS.

**COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.**—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.) Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | £3,200,000 |
| Paid up Capital | 3,200,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 800,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

| | |
|---|---|
| London. | Saigon. |
| Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France). | Hongkong. |
| Bourbon (Reunion). | Shanghai. |
| Calcutta. | Yokohama. |

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
" IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
" " —The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

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**THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK** (Limited). Established in India 1844.

Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Lahore.
LONDON BANKERS—Union Bank of London.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not at any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum. | | | | |
| 6 | ditto | 4 | ditto. | |
| 12 | ditto | 6 | ditto. | |

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

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**CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.**

HEAD OFFICE—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Rangoon. | Hongkong. |
| Calcutta. | Singapore. | Shanghai. |
| Akyab. | Batavia. | Hankow. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight (on City Bank) | at 2s. 0⅛d. | per Rupee. |
| 4 do. | at 1s. 11 15/16d. | " |
| 3 do. | at 1s. 11⅞d. | " |
| 2 do. | at 1s. 11 13/16d. | " |
| 1 do. | at 1s. 11¾d. | " |
| On demand (Head Office) | at 1s. 11⅝d. | " |

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, | 3 | per cent. |
| Do. 6 do. | 5 | " |
| Do. 12 do. | 6 | " |

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady other Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 28th January 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

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**ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.**—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

| The current rates of Exchange are:— | | | Per Rupee. |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | | 2s. 1/4d. | do. |
| " 3 | do. | 2s. | do. |
| " 1 | do. | 1s. 11 3/4d. | do. |
| " demand | | 1s. 11 11/16d. | do. |
| On Scotland | do. | 1s. 11 11/16d. | do. |
| On Ireland | do. | | |
| On Paris | do. | 1s. 11 9/16d. | do. |
| Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. | | 1s. 11 9/16d. | do. |

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on he Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 31st March 1869.

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**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).** Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | £927,700 |
| Paid-up Capital | £463,850 |
| Reserve Fund | £ 41,000 |

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWERS, ESQ.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
National Provincial Bank of England.
and
National Bank of Scotland, London.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.
and
National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On Deposits subject to | 3 | months' notice of withdrawal | 3 per cent. |
| " " | 6 | " | 5 " |
| " " | 12 | " | 6 " |

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th April 1869.

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SAVORY AND MOORE'S

## DATURA TATULA,

A SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA.

By immediate contact with the air cells and passages, the fumes of this plant give instant relief.

"I am inclined to believe it is a remedy of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis, and worthy the attention of our profession."—Paper by Dr. M'VEAGH, Dublin Journal, Medical Science.

"I consider it a remedy of great power and usefulness."—Dr. W. BARKER on Diseases of the Respiratory Passages and Lungs.

"The fumes cause no nausea, so that the most delicate lady may use the remedy. I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—Letter from General Alexander.

Cash Rs. 2 8. Credit Rs. 3 0.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

---

## STOUTS

JUST LANDED.

| | | Cash. Rs. | as. | Credit. Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BARCLAY & PERKIN'S Pints per dozen | | 4 | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| GUINNESS' Double extra | " " | 4 | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| Do. | Quarts " | 6 | 8 | 7 | 0 |
| WHITE & Co.'s celebrated— Double extra | Pints " | 3 | 12 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. do. | Quarts " | 6 | 4 | 6 | 12 |

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

---

## BLOOM MUSCATELS.

| | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| The finest Picked Fruit, received direct Overland, in beautiful boxes each | 6 0 | 6 8 |

Fresh supplies on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

---

## COCONADA CHEROOTS.

| | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| BURMAH shaped, per hundred | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| Do. Do. per thousand | 14 0 | 16 0 |
| THE OFFICE Cheroot, per hundred | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| Do. Do. per thousand | 13 0 | 15 0 |

These Cheroots are of a quality very superior to those commonly sold; and prepared by the original manufacturer, from the finest leaf only, expressly for

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

---

## TIFFIN BASKETS,

Of stout wicker work, completely fitted with Knives, Forks, Plates, Bottles, Mufineers, &c.

| | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| For the use of two persons | 18 0 | 20 0 |
| " three " | 30 0 | 32 0 |
| " four " | 36 0 | 40 0 |

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

---

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

**FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.**

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at | | Rs. 22 | per doz. |
| Vieux " | Do. | " 18 | " |
| Cognac " | Do. | " 16 | " |

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

---

**FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned.**

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE | | | |
| Champagne | Titus Newhouse | Quarts | 18 |
| do. Rose | F. Wegelin | " | 20 |
| do. | B. & E. Perrier | " | 36 |
| SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE. | | | |
| Sparkling Schwarzhofberg | F. Kehrmann | Quarts | 42 |
| do. Hock | do. | " | 23 |
| do. Moselle | do. | " | 22 |
| do. Moselle Muscatel | do. | " | 22 |
| do. Moselle No. 2 | Titus Newhouse | " | 30 |
| do. Moselle No. 2 | do. | Pints | 31 |
| do. Moselle No. 1 | do. | Quarts | 28 |
| do. Moselle No. 1 | do. | Pints | 23 |
| STILL HOCK. | | | |
| Queen Victoria Vineyard | G. M. Pabstmann Son | Quarts | 54 |
| do. | do. | " | 48 |
| Marcobrunner | do. | " | 30 |
| Boxbentel Steinwein | do. | " | 24 |
| Liobfraumilch | Gobr. Schmits | " | 18 |
| Hochheimer | do. | " | 26 |
| Schloss Johannisberg | do. | " | 32 |
| Rudesheimer | do. | " | 36 |
| CLARETS. | | | |
| Bages Pauliac | R. G. Hobbs & Co. | " | 34 |
| Milon Pauliac | do. | " | 34 |
| Clos Fourlet St. Emilion | do. | " | 28 |
| Vrai canon | H. & C. Balaresque. | " | 24 |
| Chateau de Frauds | do. | " | 19 |
| Chateau Larose | H. Hernozant & Co. | " | 24 |
| Chateau Leoville | do. | " | 19 |
| Baumes Sauterne Superior Montheuil Franc fils Aine do. | | " | 36 |
| Chateau Bel Air St. Julien Medoc | do. | " | 24 |
| Chateau Delorme Margaux | do. | " | 24 |
| SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES. | | | |
| Sherry No. 4 | Titus Newhouse | Quarts | 26 |
| Old Champagne Cognac | H. & C. Balaresque. | " | 22 |
| Brandy | H. Hibelot & Co | " | 20 |
| do. | R. G. Hobbs & Co. | " | 24 |
| Old Cognac | do. | " | 30 |
| Absinthe | do. | " | 30 |
| Burgundy Porto | do. | " | 12 |
| do. | do. | " | 16 |
| Best Old Cognac | do. | " | 30 |
| do. | Blanchy Freres & Co | " | 30 |
| Brandy | John Bakes | " | 15 |
| Bonekamp of Maagbitter | H. Underberg Albrecht | " | 20 |
| Magenbitter | Idocius Roberts | " | 20 |

Terms—CASH.

Bombay, January 1869. VOLKART BROTHERS.

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## CHARLES TOVEY AND SON.

MESSRS OWEN and OKELL, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines:—

| | | Quarts per doz. | Pints per doz. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SHERRIES. | Charles Tovey's No. 3 | Rs. 24 | Rs. — |
| | Charles Tovey's " 2 | " 32 | " 17 |
| | Charles Tovey's " 1 | " 40 | " 21 |
| | "3 Crowns" Solera | " 44 | " 23 |
| | C. T.'s Amontillado No. 2 Amo | " 28 | " — |
| CLARETS. | Charles Tovey's No. 4 | " 15 | " — |
| | Charles Tovey's " 3 | " 20 | " 11 |
| | Charles Tovey's " 2 C | " 24 | " 13 |
| | Charles Tovey's " 2 B | " 30 | " 16 |
| | Charles Tovey's " 2 | " 36 | " 19 |
| | Charles Tovey's " 1 | " 40 | " 21 |
| SAUTERNES. | Charles Tovey's 1864 | " 25 | " 13½ |
| MOSELLES. | Sparkling Moselle Muscatel | " 36 | " 19 |
| HOCK. | Sparkling Die Perle des Rheims | " 40 | " 21 |
| BRANDY. | Charles Tovey's, Cognac No. 3 | " 20 | " — |
| HOLLANDS. | Geneva fine proof, Case of 15 squares Rs. 26. | | |

Orders for the undermentioned shipments (*shortly expected to arrive*) can now be registered:—

Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,
WHITE AND RED BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNE, COGNAC, CLARET
Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,
CHAMPAGNE, CLARET.
Per "Star of the South," from London,
MOSELLE.
Per "Hindustan" from London.
ISLAY, MALT, AND IRISH WHISKEY, OLD TOM, PORT.
Per "British Admiral" from Lond n.
SHERRY.
Per "Coldinghame" from London.
GIN SHERRY.

OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.
Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Calcutta Co.,

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## IMPORTANT.

**MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS,** in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

AMONTILLADO, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.
BRAUNBERGER, a fragrant dessert Wine.
CLARETS, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints. See List.
CHAMBERTIN, the elite of Burgundies.
CURACOA, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
CHABLIS, the Wine to be served with Fish.
CHERRY BRANDY, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry CHAMPAGNE, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints three qualities.
EAST INDIA MADEIRA, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling NONPAREIL and other HOCKS, specially prepared for India.
GIN, best London distilled, dry and soft.
GENEVA, best Dutch.
HOCHHEIMER, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
INVALIDS' PORT, really and truly splendid Wine.
JOHANNISBERGER, a rècherché Cabinet Wine.
LIEBFRAUMILCH, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
MOSELLE NONPAREIL and MUSCATEL, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.
MARSALA, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
MACON, cheap dinner Burgundy.
NUITS, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.
ORANGE BITTERS, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
PORTS of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.
(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.)
RUM, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
RUDESHEIMER, full bodied dinner Hock.
SAUTERNE, delicate and fine flavoured.
TRAMINER FORSTER, a very choice dessert Hock.
(Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders.)
Very old and choice pale COGNACS to medium quality.
WHISKY, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
XERES or SHERRY WINES, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
YQUEM SAUTERNE, shipped to order.
ZARA, MARASCHINO DI, a choice Italian Liqueur.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively copied in India, we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label when ordering Spirits and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozens, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozens of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

WE TAKE SHIPPING ORDERS FOR WINES IN WOOD:

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.
SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.
PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.
COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

## CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842; AND IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, MARK LANE. Retail—CHARING CROSS RAILWAY ARCHES, VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| China, | Colombo, | New Zealand, |
| Calcutta, | Kurrachee, | Manilla, |
| Madras, | New York, | New Orleans. |

---

### CLARET.

PETIT MEDOC.
A sound, agreeable Breakfast Wine.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Per dozen | Rs. 11 | Rs. 12-8 |

### CLARET.

MEDOC.
A very superior Breakfast or Cup Wine.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Quarts, per dozen | Rs. 14-8 | Rs. 16 |
| Pints, per dozen | " 8 | " 9 |

### CLARET.

SAINT JULLIEN.
An excellent Dinner Wine.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Per dozen | Rs. 21 | Rs. 24 |

### CLARET.

CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
A very fine, full-bodied, Dinner Wine.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Per dozen | Rs. 25 | Rs. 28 |

### CLARET.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.
A rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Per dozen | Rs. 33 | Rs. 36. |

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

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SAVORY AND MOORE'S

## PANCREATINE AND PANCREATIC EMULSION

for the digestion of Cod Liver Oil,

"Palatable and more permanent in its effects than Cod Liver Oil."—Dr. Dobell on Turberculosis.

"Reports of 185 Cases of Consumption treated with Pancreatic Emulsion."—See Lancet, Nov. 11 and 18, 1865, and Nov. 17, 1866.

"The Pancreatic Preparations are in high favour."—Medical Times and Gazette.

"I have not seen any Pancreatic Preparations that can be relied upon except Savory and Moore's."—Dr. Dobell on First Stage of Consumption.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pancreatine | Cash Rs. 1 12 | Credit | Rs. 2 8 |
| Pancreatic Emulsion | Cash " 3 0 | Credit | " 3 0 |

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co, (Limited).

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## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

**FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned,** the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Champagne | Quarts, in Cases of | | 1 doz. each | |
| Do. | Pints | do. | 2 | " |
| Moselle | Quarts | do. | 1 | " |
| Do. | Pints | do. | 2 | " |
| Hock | (Hockheimer) Quarts. do. | | 1 | " |
| Do. | (Marcobrunner) Qts. do. | | 1 | " |
| Eau De Cologne | | | 6 Bottles in a Box. | |

Also,
Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block:
Superior Larose Claret in cases of 1 doz. each.
Do. ... ... (St. Julien) ... 1 " "

W. NICOL & Co.

---

**FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned,** Barclay and Perkin's Porter, bottled by J. W. Bridges and Sons, London.

Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.
Pints, " 3½ "

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

---

**CLARET FOR SALE,** to close a consignment, a fine Breakfast Claret, sound and clear.

Per dozen quarts Rs. 9 8

Also for sale, Champagne (Moët and Chandou) Brandies, Vermouth, &c., &c. Apply to

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.,
3 Bazaar Gate Street.

---

**FOR SALE, by the undersigned—**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Carbonell's Sherry | Rs. 30 | per dozen. |
| Do. Port | " 30 | " |
| Delbruck Fils' Claret St. Estephe | " 17 | " |
| Do. Do. St. Jullien | " 12 | " |
| Do. Brandy | " 16 | per dozen. |

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

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## TRAVELLER'S REQUISITES.

AIR BEDS, CUSHIONS, AND PILLOWS
from Rs. 4 to Rs. 50 each.
BATHS
India Rubber Folding or Inflating, and Best London Tin with or without cover, lock, and strap,
from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50 each
BINOCULAR GLASSES
from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 each
BISCUITS AND WHEATEN FLOUR
from As. 14 to Rs. 7 per case.
CAMP CHAIRS
of Wood or Iron to fold up
from Rs. 9 to Rs. 50 each.
CARPET, CLOTHES, AND COURIER BAGS
from Rs. 4 to Rs. 30 each.
COCOA, COFFEE AND TEA,
in a variety of forms, per packet
from As. 12 to Rs. 10-8.
CORK BEDS AND MATTRESSES
from Rs. 36 to Rs. 75.
CORKSCREWS AND LEVER KNIVES
from Rs. 1 to Rs. 7-8.
DRESSING BAGS AND DRESSING CASES
from Rs. 10 to Rs. 200.
DRINKING CUPS, GLASSES, HORNS AND PEWTERS,
from Rs. 1 to Rs. 28.
HUNTING AND SPORTING KNIVES
from Rs. 6 to Rs. 30.
LAMPS AND LANTERNS
of the most useful modern patterns made
*SPECIALLY FOR INDIA*
from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50.
MEDICINE CHESTS
Mahogany, Oak, Solid Leather
or Japanned Tin
from Rs. 6 to Rs. 100.
MILK
Condensed Swiss or English Desiccated
from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-4 per tin or bottle.
OVERLAND TRUNKS
from Rs. 21 to Rs. 30.
PRESERVED PROVISIONS
Fish, Meat, Pates, Pies, Sausages, &c. &c.
from ans. 12 to Rs. 4-8 per tin.
PIPES, CIGARS AND TOBACCOS
of every description.
POCKET CANTEENS
completely fitted
from Rs. 9 to Rs. 15.
POCKET FILTERS
Ascending Syphon, or Solid Charcoal, each complete in case,
from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8.
POCKET DRAM FLASKS
with cups, covered with leather or wicker, plain or with straps,
from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 12.
PORTMANTEAUX
Basil, Black, or Solid Leather,
from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 33.
RAILWAY KEYS
from Rs. 1 to Rs. 5.
RAILWAY RUGS
from Rs 10-8 to Rs. 30.
SANDWICH CASES
from Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 15.
SODA AND OTHER AERATED WATERS
of unsurpassed purity.
STATIONERY
of every description, by the first makers.
SWIMMING BELTS
from Rs. 9 to Rs. 12-8.
SYPHON TAPS
German silver or Electro Plated
from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 8.
TABLE, AND DESSERT KNIVES
of the best steel
from Rs. 16 to Rs. 30 per dozen.
TABLE, DESSERT, AND TEA SPOONS
strongly electro plated on the hardest metal,
from Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 40 per dozen.
TEA AND COFFEE POTS
White Metal, or Terra Cotta Ware,
from Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 6.
UMBRELLAS AND WATERPROOF CLOTHING
of superior Manufacture.
WINES, SPIRITS AND LIQUORS
of the best brands and of every description.
WRITING CASES AND DESKS
specially fitted for the use of
TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

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## FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE, at Metal Mart, Boree Bunder,** a quantity of No. 24 Guage Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron. Price Rs. 10-8 per cwt. Cash.

W. NICOL & Co.

**FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy** (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

**STEAM ENGINE and BOILER.**—For Sale, a small vertical Steam Engine and Boiler, about 8-horse power, to be sold cheap, to close an account Apply. to

A. C. BRICE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th April, 1869. 1 Nesbit Lane, Fort.

**STILL ON HAND,** a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical Defects; being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 21st October 1868

**FRESH! FRESH!! GIG or DOG CART HARNESS,** just imported by Overland Mail.

H R. Baxter begs to inform his patrons and the public of the resh receipt of an Invoice of the above on everlasting plates.

**HARRIS'S Leather, Plate, and Steel Stuffs,** in great varieties, may be had always of the undersigned.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

**FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dictionary** by Shapoorjee Eduljee. Price Rs. 5 per copy.
Do. Do. Grammar. Rs. 2 per copy.
Mr. Addis' Map of Bombay. Rs. 3½ per copy. Apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

**FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper,** price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

**METAL MART BOREE BUNDER.**—Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement

Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ⅝ inch Plate Iron
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, aily expected and orders now being registered.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

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**KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.**

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly xecuted.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting. Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

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## NOTICES.

**NOTICE to PASSENGERS, &c.—The Steam** Yacht "Reform" will leave the Apollo Bunder every Saturday afternoon, until further notice, at quarter past 4 for the conveyance of Passengers and others to and from the outgoing P. & O. Mail Steamer, returning from the latter at 6 P.M.

Fare.—One Rupee each way. No heavy Luggage can be carried.

**NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction** in H. M.'s Dockyard, on Thursday the 29th instant, Her Majesty's Receiving Ship "Ajdaha," of 1,440 tons burthen, coppered and copper and iron fastened, as she stands on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale—The sale of the vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government. A deposit of 10 per cent. to be paid down at the time of sale, and security given by the purchaser for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer, or the deposit money will be forfeited and the vessel resold at the risk and loss of the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut. late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 8th April 1869.

**NOTICE.—The Power of Attorney granted** to Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee by the firm of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall has been cancelled as from the 5th of April 1869.

JANE WOODHALL,
Sole Surviving Partner of the firm of Chesson and Woodhall.

Bombay, 10th April 1869

**WITH reference to the above, all parties in**debted to be late firm of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, who for some years past carried on the business of Booksellers, Stationers, &c., in Bombay, are requested to pay their debts without delay, to enable their accounts of the said firm to be closed. All persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the said firm are requested to send in an account of the same for adjustment as speedily as possible.

Notice is hereby given, that Mr. Frank Orr is on and after this date authorized to transact business relating to the late firm on my behalf.

JANE WOODHALL,
Sole Surviving partner of the firm of Chesson and Woodhall.

Bombay, 10th April 1869.

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MANILLA

## CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

| | | | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 Cigars | per thousand. | 90 0 | 100 0 |
| No. 2 Cheroots and Cigars | " | | 50 0 |
| No. 3 Cigars | " | 0 | 45 0 |

CLARO, light and delicately flavoured.
OSCURO, rich, aromatic, and full flavoured.

Of the same brand which has been repeatedly pronounced by competent Connoisseurs to be

THE FINEST IMPORTED.

Fresh supplies on Sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

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**DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.**

The best remedy for

Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

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**D. NICHOLSON AND COMPANY.—**

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,
50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,

Invite the attention of Merchants and Traders throughout India and China to the fact that they have had 25 years experience as Shippers of Goods to those Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents on the closest wholesale terms.

N B.—A Price List, containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Clothing, Millinery, Jewelry, Carpets, Blankets, &c., and every particular necessary for ordering goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse, sent post free.

Terms.—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the execution of Indents for every description of goods for Merchants and Traders abroad, for a commission of 2½ per cent., the original invoices, in all cases, being forwarded.

As D. N. & Co. have accounts for their own business with all the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a commission of 2½ per cent.

Price lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68, Lombard Street.

N.B.—Price lists and samples can be procured from, and orders sent through Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co. Calcutta and also of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

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SARSAPARILLA.

**WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE** OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentry that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

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## INSURANCES.

**THE PACIFIC FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.**

Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, Victoria. 26,

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the Marine Department of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Polices on Goods, Specie, &c., by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

**LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.**

Established 1843.

MESSRS. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay,

**SUN FIRE OFFICE.**

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

**THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**—Established 1825.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| S. L. Acland, Esq. | W. Nixon, Esq. |
| H. Somerville, Esq. | A. E. Ashley, Esq. |

AGENTS AT BOMBAY.

The London Asiatic and American Company (Limited).
1st October 1867.

**THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.**

FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN— { William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Bateson, Esq. | William Hickman, Esq. |
| John Bingham, Esq. | R. W. Kelley, Esq. |
| William Bottomley, Esq. | George B. Kerferd, Esq. |
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| Robert C. Crosbie, Esq. | John T. Pagan, Esq. |
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| William Forbes, Esq. | N. W. J. Strode, Esq. |
| Andrew Galbraith, Esq. | J. B. Thomson, Esq. |
| Charlton R. Hall, Esq. | C. J. Thomas, Esq. |

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil ives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regardn g Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay 1st Jan. 1868.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

**SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at FALKLAND ROAD.**—On Saturday, the 24th April, Messrs. Heeralall & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or Ground, with an airy, and pucka built, storied Bungalow, built on a very good locality at Falkland Road, suitable for European or Native residence, with Vehar water laid in different parts of the premises, and the stabling and cook-house built in a commodious style, assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 66, and containing by admeasurement 637 1/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east partly by the property of Sarootoodeen bin Khallil and partly by the property of Muncherjee Sheriadjee, on or towards the west partly by the property, of Dhunjeebhai Cooverjee and partly by sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the Falkland Road, on or towards the south by the property of Muncherjee Dadabhai.

Messrs. Heeralall & Co. recommends the purchase of the above property (to the notice of estate purchasers) as one being pucka built and situated in a good locality accompanied with good family arrangements.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 6 Rampart Row. HEERALALL & Co.

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**SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.**

WEEKLY SALE.

On Tuesday next, the 20th instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of piece-goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of grey shirtings, longcloths, &c. &c.

4 cases black and lavender prints.
3 do. assorted boots.
1 do. assorted mirrors.
1 bale paste boards.
1 case key wrenches.
1 do. perfumery.
1 case beautifully finished gilt French jewellery, comprising of broaches, breast-pins, ear-rings, rings, hair combs, &c., &c.

On account of the concerned:—

40 Bolt canvas.

On account and at the risk of first Purchaser G. B. Gladding:—

4 Casks Brandy, each cask containing about 60 Bombay Gallons.

And any other goods that may be offered.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Imitation silk chintz for ladies' dresses of the best and newest pattern.

Bombay, 17th April, 1869. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

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**BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,**

AUCTIONEERS COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.
BYCULLA, [illegible] ROAD, NEXT TO THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day, Saturday, the 17th instant, Messrs. Byramjee Framjee &, Co. will hold their usual weekly sale at their auction mart, when they will submit for sale the following, viz. blackwood furniture such as chairs, cupboards, presses couches &c., also about 50 cases of China preserve and sundry other articles.

AT 4 P. M.

A dog-cart with a bay Arab horse and harness complete, and any other carriages or horses offering.

AUCTION SALE of Moulmein Scantlings and Beams, at Mazagon Reclamation Works.

This day, Saturday, the 17th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will sell by public auction, on account of the concerned, a quantity of Moulmein scantlings, varying in sizes, as follows:—

| | Tons. |
|---|---|
| 8 by ½ | 5 |
| 8 by 2 | 3½ |
| 10 by 2 | 17 |
| 12 by 4 | 5 |
| other sizes | 10. |

and also 90 Moulmein teakwood beams of first and second size about 90 tons.

Bombay, 17th April 1869. BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

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**CRAWFORD and COMPANY.**

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES AND BOARDS.

This day, Saturday, the 17th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, on the Tank Bunder, to close a shipment, a quantity of superior teak boards in small convenient lots to suit purchasers sizes 8 by 1, 8 by 1, 8 by 1½, 10 by 1, 8 by ¾, 8 by 4, 6 by ½, 6 by 2, 6 by 3, 8 by 1¼, and 6 by ¾.

Also,

A quantity of superior teak squares of various sizes.

The above is now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 19th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of grey, white, and coloured piece goods, &c.

14 bales grey shirtings.
5 do. do. T. cloth.
3 do. do. domestic.
7 do. scarlet, blue and green army cloth.
58 cases, each 4 dozen bottles, superior Porter.
19 do. do. 3 do. do. do. Claret.
30 do. do. 4 do. do. do. Sherry Wine.
8 do. do. 2 do. do. do. Port Wine.
3 do. do. 3 do. do. do. Ditto.

An invoice of superior cutlery, &c., consisting of table and dessert knives and forks, razors, German silver and British plate spoons and forks, glace boot web and boot elastic, sofa springs, curry combs, harness furniture, inkstands, &c.

On account and risk of Curumjee Ismalljee:—

C I (in a diamond) 21-22—2 cases containing ships Scrapers ex "Ophelia."

" 19—1 Case } Containing Lancashire Bench
" 20—1 Case } Vices, cutting Pliers, Ratchet Braces, Japanned Hasps and Staples, Brass foundry, &c., ex "Edinburgh."

On account and risk of Mohamed Adamjee—

3 wrought iron fire-proof chests 26 in with Chubbs locks.
12 portable camp lamps in Japanned cases of very superior description.

AUCTION SALE of valuable ground and bungalow in Love Lane, Mazagon.

On Monday, the 19th of April, at 4 P. M. precisely, under instructions received from the mortgagee Soobadrabai Hindoo woman widow of Dinanath Luximonjee, Esq., deceased, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises:—all that piece or parcel of ground with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, and containing several valuable wells situate in Love Lane, Mazagon, admeasuring 21,911 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 46, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, subject to a yearly ground rent of Rs. 6 and bounded as follows, viz., east by the property of His Highness Aga Khan, west by the property of Dr. Baptist, north by Love Lane, Mazagon, and south partly by property belonging to the estate of the late Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell, and partly by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, in Graham's Buildings, Parsee Borah Bazar Street, Fort.

SALE of 1st and 2nd CLASS TEAK SQUARES, SCANTLINGS, PLANKS, &c., &c.

On Saturday, the 24th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at Tank Bunder—

About 400 first class teak squares.
300 second class ditto.

And also a good assortment of teak scantlings, planks, &c. &c., in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

Bombay, 17th April, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

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**BENNETT and COMPANY.**

WEEKLY SALE.

This day, Saturday, the 17th inst., Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as shirtings, T. cloths, madapollams, jaconets &c., an invoice of hardware consisting of cut iron top nails, iron cut tacks, lacquered brass trunk nails, brass padlocks, port iron screw loops, pad, box and till locks, few pair handsome flower vases, spare bottoms, 300 dozen oil tumblers, few boxes best Trichinopoly cheroots, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A lady's handsome bay Arab riding horse, height 14-1.
(The property of a gentleman proceeded to Europe.)
A good palanquin office shigram with fast-trotting grey Arab horse and set of nearly new plated mounted harness.
A large grey brougham horse nearly 15 hands high and young.
(The property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.)
A pair of handsome bay Arab carriage horses, height 14-2.
A grey Galloway.
A strong buggy.
The usual carriages and horses offering.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE and ELEGIBLE BUNGALOW at KHANDALLA.

On Saturday, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to submit to public auction at their rooms, No. 5 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, the following property at Khandalla, near the reversing station:—

That desirable and commodious bungalow built by G. L. Clowser, Esq., situated on the best part of the hill and commanding an excellent view with extensive compound and garden, together with out-houses, servants' quarters, cook rooms, stablings, &c.

The said piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement twenty acres or thereabouts. For full particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, piano, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On Wednesday, the 21st instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at Malabar Hill, the handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, piano, &c., the property of J. Bray, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glass ware, handsome dinner, breakfast, tea, and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, egg, pickle, and liqueur frames, ice pitcher, tea set, toast rack, waiters, single and double table, chamber and piano candlesticks, cutlery, &c., richly open carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining table, sets of camp do., handsomely carved side board, dumb waiter, tea-poys, screens, horned hatstand, handsomely carved circular and pier tables, with marble slabs, easy, predieu, and drawing-room chairs, lady's and gentleman's writing tables, ottoman, handsome Persian and Brussel's carpets, plated 4 lights hanging argand chandelier, bronze hanging argand lamps, a handsome pier glass in rich gilt frames, handsome English brass and richly carved four-post bedsteads, bed-room sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable property of the "Sind Press Company at Kurrachee.

On Monday, the 26th instant, at 3 P. M. precisely, under instruction from the Liquidator of the Sind Press Company Limited, Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms all that piece or parcel of leasehold land admeasuring 18,758 5/9 square yards, (surrounded by a wall,) with a pucka-built upper storied buildings standing thereon, situate at Kurrachee near the Custom House.

The buildings was originally intended for Cotton Presses, but was subsequently altered and adopted to warehouses and godowns at a considerable cost.

The ground has a 99 years lease upon which a yearly rent of Rs. 21¼ is payable to the Collector of Kurrachee, 5 years of this lease have only expired.

A plan of the buildings can be seen and other particulars learnt on application at the offices of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a strong Calcutta-built buggy, a handsome bay high-bred Australian horse, and a dark bay Arab riding do., &c., at Malabar Hill.

On Wednesday, the 5th proximo, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at Malabar Hill, the handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, buggy, horses, &c., the property of H. Muller, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

The undivided right and good will of about 13 years unexpired lease of two large tracts of land situated on the Island of Trombay, containing clays of superior quality for making bricks and portland cement, with a brick machine and extra dies on the ground. For particulars of boundary apply to R. Fairbairn, C. E., Tanna, and conditions of sale to the undersigned.

For full particulars apply as before.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A first-rate English-built open carriage by Laurie and Marner, with a pair of white Arab horses and harness, complete.

Five sets of double buckle best-plated mounted single harness.

Bombay, 17th April, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

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**CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).**

Capital—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

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